THE

Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 55,828—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912 21st Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1913 4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	9000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Brioni	3905	A. de Petris	16th Jan. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	15th Feb. ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar. ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April ,,
Semiramis	3499	P. Pavisich	16th April ,,
Gablonz	9000	...	1st May ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	C. A. Leva	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	G. Rascich	29th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 903 to 1083*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449 †
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 683 to 723 †

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. ,, 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	7th Jan. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Präsident	3319	Schutt	17th Dec. 1912
Markgraf	3480	Bremer	3rd Jan. 1913
a Somali	2455	Kasch	17th Jan. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
a Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

21, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th November, 1912

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Kola .....1205 Thurs. 19th Dec. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga .....2185 Friday 20th Dec. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lunas .....2184 Mon. 23rd Dec. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Catch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 19th Dec., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana" 2,993 tons, on Wednesday, 25th December, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 26th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 28th December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th December, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5416	.....	19 ,,
*City of Marseilles	8800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 ,,
City of Athens	5591	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	3900	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4582	9 April	.....
*City of Lincoln	6875	15 April	14 ,,
City of Bizerta	5973	.....	23 ,,
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5416	17 ,,	15 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	633	1,031	449	909
Liverpool	603	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Sales and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

BRASSO

THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa.
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Futtehpur,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	K be	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HOW TO SELECT PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

IT is always more or less a problem to know what to give for a present for CHRISTMAS or for THE NEW YEAR. This is so even in the case of many who live in Bombay, and who have innumerable suggestions all round them, so what must it be in the case of those living in small mofussil towns many miles from the large shopping centres, where the selection must necessarily be very restricted. To all these the wonderful catalogue issued by Marcks & Co., Ltd., will prove invaluable. The book illustrates thousands of novelties and useful things suitable for every age, taste and purse, any of which may be safely ordered by post. When it is realised that the selections are being taken from a specialized department at Marcks & Co., Ltd., the Jewellers and Watchmakers of Bombay, it will be understandable how very comprehensive is the collection.

"Better than ever" is an expression apt to become a little wearisome repeated year after year, but "better than ever" is the simple truth about Marcks & Co.'s superb variety of small jewellery and knickknacks, each item of which will help to make the most Permanent Gift of a Lifetime.

"Christmas is coming" and to Ladies and Gentlemen resident in Bombay, we would suggest that you should not allow yourselves to be cheated out of the joys which are dependant on a little shopping to make your *own personal selection.* Marcks and Co.'s catalogue may be useful for those in the mofussil, but there are hundreds of novelties on view at their establishment which they have been unable to include in even the very comprehensive list they publish specially for their clients up-country. A personal visit, therefore, will help you to choose successfully something quite out of the ordinary.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S
WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

A PLAIN FACT.

You will admit that there are plenty of humbugs in Society, and in every walk of life. But that does not prove that there are not plenty of good true people, just the same with

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORODYNE.
A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.
An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.
An invaluable an exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.
An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.
(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.
(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.
A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.
A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.
A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.
An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.
(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.,)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and coolly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

PREVENT ILLNESS
BY TAKING

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 7½s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s6d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

NOTE THE IMMENSE STRENGTH

of its construction—14 layers of rubber and canvas alternating; the thickness of the tread, composed of the highest grade rubber. Observe its symmetry, ensuring speed and resilience. These are the merits which have established the fame of the

DUNLOP

GROOVED PATTERN MOTOR TYRE.

The Most Popular Tyre in India.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY, 3, Wallace Street,
CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane,
MADRAS, 188c, Mount Road.

First in 1888.
Foremost ever since.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
,, ,, ,,	18 to 25 lbs.	,, 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		,, 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut ...	...	,, 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.
FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S
ENERGICAL SYRUP,
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1913, for the works in the construction of a PRIMARY SCHOOL, at Ardeshir Dady Street.

2. Plans may be seen and the form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 16th December, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

STATE ENTRY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY INTO DELHI, ON THE 23RD DECEMBER.

PASSENGERS for DELHI, wishing to TRAVEL by the "BOAT EXPRESS," leaving Colaba, at 12 noon, on FRIDAY, the 20th DECEMBER, and due at Delhi, at 12-30 the following day, are invited to register their names in advance at the office of the Undersigned. Christmas concession tickets (single fare for the return journey) will be available by this train, and passengers have the option of returning by the metre gauge route via Jaipur, Ajmer and Ahmedabad, or by either of the two Broad-gauge routes, G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th December, 1912.

BHAVNAGAR STATE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

GRAND DURBAR MANDAP at Bhavnagar, with its paintings, statuets, rich curtains, etc., FOR SALE. Offers will be received for the whole or part up to December 20th, by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar.

PESTONJEE B. BEHRAMJEE,
State Engineer.

Bhavnagar, 10th December, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kasmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLOC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLOC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 38, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCEL, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th December, 1912, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the abovenamed place :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th December, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF OLD CHINA, CHINESE DECORATIVE PORCELAIN, JAPANESE FANCY GOODS, INDIAN BRASSWARE, AND PERSIAN ARTWARE, ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of December, 1912, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, an assortment of antique and modern artware and decorative articles consisting of :—Chinese blue and white large plates, jars, bowls, enamel coloured old and decorative China, Japanese cloisonne articles, old Persian papermacnette panels, Persian porcelain plaques and tiles, paintings, Chinese wooden carvings, Jade articles, Indian brassware, including two pairs very old and rare brass chains hand-made, also a mercury tumbler.

On account and at the risk of J. Hirose opposite P's and V. Docks, balance of the goods bought on the 24th day of April, 1912, and subsequent days consisting of tea sets, tea and coffee cups, etc.

The goods are on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND OTHERS.

SALE of CHINESE and JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE-GOODS AND CASHMERE LINEN EMBROIDERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 19th, and SATURDAY, the 21st days of December, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, a consignment of Chinese embroidered silk mandalin coats, robes, skirts, exquisitely embroidered table covers, centre-pieces dressing gowns, Japanese Komona, Crepe dress and blouse pieces, Cashmere embroidered bed covers, table cloths, Indian drawn thread works, and Cashmere silverware, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

LAST WEEK
of the
PRESENT COMPANY.
NO MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
Every Evening 9 p. m.
MATINEE SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
4 p.m.
NEXT WEEK
BOROWSKY'S
ROYAL RUSSIAN CIRCUS
Arriving per s. s. "SALASKER."
"MAIDANIA."

TOWN HALL

THE BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
PATRON
His Excellency SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.
FIRST CONCERT.
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, Dec. 17th, 1912, at 9-30 p.m.,
At which Their Excellencies SIR GEORGE and LADY CLARKE have signified their intention to be present.

A SYMPHONIA CANTATA
HYMN OF PRAISE
FOR
Soprano and Tenor Solo Chorus and Orchestra
BY
MENDELSSOHN.

Sopranos Mrs. E. Wakefield and Mrs. A. Swan.
Tenor. G. W. Johnson.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ORCHESTRA
Conductor—Edward Bahr.
Reserved Seats Rs. 4 and Rs. 2.
Family of 3, Rs. 10.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Re. 1.

Plan of Hall and Seats at
MARCKS & CO., LTD.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
ITALA'S GREAT SUCCESS
THE TRAGIC DRAMA,
FATHER!
PROLOGUE AND TWO PARTS,
The most unique film ever produced.
To complete a very pathetic and exciting plot a
REAL FIRE SCENE
is represented in which an expensive mansion is consumed and a very heavy expenditure is incurred in the production.

THE GREAT CARICATURIST
AND
ENGLAND'S PREMIER HUMOROUS ARTIST
HARRY FURNISS
of the London Punch
will appear in
"THE ARTIST and BRAIN SPECIALIST."

First Show Commences at 6-30 p.m. daily.

MAIDANIA.

Have you had Tea in the
LADIES' TEA GARDEN.
Tea Parties.....4-30 to 6.
Free Admission before 5-30.
SKATING RINK
AND
TRACK
OPEN
8 to 10 A.M. 6-30 to 8, & 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
EVERY THURSDAY.
CLUB SESSION.
EVERY NIGHT at 10 p. m.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
MIRTH MAKERS
IN
NEW SONGS, DANCES, TRIOS, DUETS, etc.
Public and Press Opinion.
THE SHOW AFTER DINNER.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

A SPLENDID VITAGRAPH HISTORICAL PICTURE PORTRAYAL,

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

A GREAT AND GORGEOUS PRODUCTION
From the Romantic Poem by
SIR WALTER SCOTT.
A HIGHLY ARTISTIC FILM OF GREAT POETIC BEAUTY.
No Student should miss seeing it.
PRIZE SHOW
ON SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY, AT 7, 8-30, and 10 P. M.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.

AMERICA-INDIA,
CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY.

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT :—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
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Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
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BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101. Hornby Road.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Oceam Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... ,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiltling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000	= say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,, 3,500,000	= say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,500,000	= say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationary, etc.

FRESH HONEY.

Just from Bee-Hives. Absolutely pure, white and untouched by hand. V. P. Post Free 2 lbs. tin 1/9, two 3/-, three 4/5/-, four 5/12/-. One doz. case 12/- carriage extra. THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE, (Punjab).

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£	29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of £4 per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER,
Oriental Building, Bombay.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

GRANDE HOTEL PORTUGUEZ.

EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR AND MANAGEMENT
The best in PANJIM.
Spacious airy Rooms and Bath Rooms near the Municipal Garden and Bandstands.
PRICES MODERATE—Rs. 3 per head.
Best Portuguese Wines and Provisions to be had in shops below. Tourists invited.
THE MANAGER,
J. B. FALCAO.

WANTED.

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WANTED.—CHARGE and ASSISTANT NURSES and PROBATIONERS. Apply with testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY. Terms on application.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A commodious, airy, fully furnished and self-contained BUNGLOW, in the middle of Byramjee Jijibhoy Road, with the use of horse and carriage. Read the board To Be Let and enquire of MALI within.

TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to
Dr. BATLIWALLA,
Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loding, index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.
Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort,

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 BALES YARN AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD LOOSE YARN AND TOGETHER WITH A LOT OF SOILED YARN.

ALSO ONE HYDRAULIC PUMP AND ONE HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th December, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mill Premises of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., at De Lisle Road, Chinchpoogly, on account of the concerned, the following :—

12 BALES (pacca), of very good yarn of various counts.
26 BALES (pacca), each of 400 lbs. of good yarn.
ABOUT 13,500 lbs. of loose good yarn, a SMALL LOT OF SOILED YARN (dirty and mixed counts) ONE FOUR THROW GEARED HYDRAULIC PUMP 1 1-4 RAM.
ONE 400 lbs. BALING PRESS COMPLETE 10" Ram opening in Press between pillars length 5'—11," breadth 2'—8," and height over all 6'—3," both in good working order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING ROOM and HALL DECORATORS, owners of Cinematographs and Theatres, and private Gentlemen.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of very handsome Venetian Electric figures, Venetian Drawing-Room Sets, Venetian Electric Chandeliers and Chinaware and Glassware, etc., at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Star Frame Works.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, at 2 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, (where the goods have been brought for sale) by order of the concerned.—

FURNITURE.—Venetian shell, peacock, liberty, autumn pattern suits of drawing-room sofas, chairs, and tables.
FIGURES.—Venetian figures and statues with electric lights, Arabian and Gheisha Statues.
CHANDELIERS.—Venetian chandeliers of 3 to 6 lights, wall brackets, and mirrors.
GRAPE LIGHTS.—Venetian table, ceiling, and wall grape lights.
CHINAWARE.—Venetian and Boheminian tete-tete tassets, plated, coffee cups and saucers.
GLASSWARE.—Venetian and Boheminian vases, icecream sets, fruit stands, plates, salt cellars, liqueur sets, flower baskets and clock, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The above goods are seldom seen and are worth a visit.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 825 of 1911.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), in pursuance of the consent decree in the Suit No. 825 of 1911. Balgovindas Bapulal vs. Mohunlal Pitamber and others, the following valuable diamond and pearl ornaments such as

1 Marquis pattern ring of diamond.
1 Ring of diamond and rubies.
1 Ring of diamond and pearls.
1 Rosepattern diamond ring.
1 Pair pearl Raifuls.
2 Pairs of pearl bangles.
1 Pearl Kanthi (necklace of 2 strings).
1 Pearl chhada (bunch of pearls).

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 21st December.

On SATURDAY, the 21st Inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Orient Building, opposite the Railway Station, Middle Colaba (where the furniture has been taken for sale), the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, marble topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, table ornaments, pictures, and windproof lamps, etc.

AT 3-30 P.M.

1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred buggy with hood.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th December, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CARRIAGES AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Surti Moholla, by order of the widow of the late Mr. Amerji Adamji, the stock in trade of the carriage factory and carriages.

There are many good and useful carriages in the above factory, and they will be sold of to the highest bidder. A rare opportunity for the purchasers of such carriages.

1 Bicycle wheels nearly new landaulette.
1 Bicycle wheels square landau.
1 Wooden wheels new vis-a-vis.
1 Bicycle wheels new vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyre wooden wheels brougham.
1 Rubber tyre palaequim office shigram.
1 Bicycle wheels new victoria, without hood.
1 Buggy, without hood.
1 Rubber-tyred shigram.
1 Victoria and one brougham, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Electrical Goods and Machinery.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 808 of 1912, Rahimbooia vs. Maneckbai, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the shop at Falkland Road near corner Grant Road, all the electrical goods and machinery such as domestic telephone, electric bulbs, volts metres, indicators, accumulator, electric motors and dynamos, switches, switch board electric table and ceiling fans, batteries, battery jars, glass shades, bells, bronze figures, motor lamps, and hanging lamps, etc., etc., too many to describe.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots in Scheme III, Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 6, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
25	588	6	537
30	550	7	556
31	557		

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the Rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on Plot No. 6.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

Further particulars, auction, and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th December, 1912.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [16TH DEC., 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	21	22,896
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	24	23,468

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm at 1-4 3-32 T.T. 1-4 1-8 on demand and 1-4 13-32 for 3 months' sight Credits, There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance. but private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8d
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Feb.
Do. do Francs	...172
Do. do Marks	...140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152 1-2
Shanghai "	...212 3-4
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 95 1-4 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained unchanged during the day with only a small business passing.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 4 0
Settlement	...	" 95 4 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday ready bar silver in London closed 1-16 lower at 29 1-2. While forward was unchanged, also at 29 1-2. New York was 1-8 down at 63 7-8. The local market opened steady at 73 7-16 for ready bars and 73 5-8 for the first settlement. A moderate business has been done and prices are unchanged as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian " ...	...	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	...	" 73 7 0
1st Settlement ...	...	" 73 10 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	" 74 1 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	...	" 82 13 0
1st Settlement ...	...	" 83 0 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	" 83 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed on Saturday with a further moderate advance of 8 to 12 points in New York, and 11 to 13 points in New Orleans. Private telegrams are still of a bullish character and higher prices are looked for. At the same time the late advance has been fairly rapid, and as we are now in the neighbourhood of 7d. it is possible we may see some reaction shortly. The local market opened quiet at Rs. 325 for good Broach, rate yesterday (Sunday) having been Rs. 328. There was little enquiry during the early part of the day and at Colaba the tone of the market was easier, and good Broach declined to Rs. 323. Japan shippers bought Khamgaon Akola, March delivery, at Rs. 319. Rates close as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry was only moderate

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	342-5	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	322	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	336-7	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... "	333-4	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	327	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	324	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... "	305	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	296	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	287	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	289	Dec.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... "	272	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	22,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 85	6 88	6 87
+02	+02	+02
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6 85	6 85	6 84
+02	+02	+02
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept
6 82	6 79	6 69
+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is again easier.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8	4	0	B.T.
December ...	... "	8	12	0	B.T.
Apl-May 1913	... "	9	3	6	B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8	2	6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... "	7	9	0	B.T
Yellow "	... "	8	9	0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	57	0	0
Mimbara ...	... "	53	0	0
Black Nutni ...	... "	48	8	0
Red Khandwa ...	... "	54	0	0
Yellow Hingunghat	... "	58	8	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet We quote :—

Ready	... "	Rs.	12	13	0 B. T.

CASTOR-SEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	37	0	0

COTTON-SEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs.	26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Dec. Bold	...	Rs.	46	8	0
Jan.-Dec. Small	...	"	45	4	0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady We quote :—

Ready	...	... Rs.	8	10	0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	6	6	R. T
White Delhi May 1913...	"	5	7	3	"

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	13,701	bales.
Wheat	9,417	cwts.
Linseed	434	"
Rapeseed	Nil	
Gingellyseed	9,603	"
Poppyseed	12	"
Groundnuts...	8,333	"
Castorseed	1,997	"
Rice	2,947	"
Myrabollams.	2,607	"
Cottonseed	8,082	"
Mowraseed	294	"
Gram	2,889	"
Joowar	9,417	"
Maize	679	"
Barley	1,096	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16.

COTTON.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sale	... 10,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	... Steady.

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-days opening.
Dec.-Jan. ...	6·87	6·88
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·86	6 87
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·85	6·86
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·83	6·84
Apl.-May ...	6·83	6·85
May-June ...	6·82	6·84
June-July ...	6·80	6·82
July-Aug. ...	6·77	6·79
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·67	6·69

Nearest values at 10 a. m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 14th Dec. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 7th Dec. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 7. Rs.	Dec. 14. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,20,45,142	1,09,65,178
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,51,98,489	10,47,30,739
Post Bills ...	4,127	4,127
Sundries ...	26,33,789	27,04,816
	14,04,81,547	13,90,04,860
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,14,44,093	2,12,62,301
Other authorised Securities	8,02,088	8,02,088
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	103,89,168	1,14,75,806
Loans do. do. ...	4,03,48,226	4,13,17,514
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,73,66,594	2,93,28,477
Dead Stock ...	2,38,931	2,38,931
Stamps ...	7,318	7,458
Bullion ...	8,44,891	8,25,116
Balances with other Banks.	13,47 502	14,69,640
Sundries... ...	4,64,924	4,68,719
Cash ...	3,72,27,902	3,21,08,780
	14,04,81,547	13,90,04,860

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 13th Dec. 1912, as compared with the statement of 30th November, 1912 :—

LIABILITIES	30th Nov. Rupees.	13th Dec. Rupees.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs.		
Capital Paid up	14,97,960	14,99,220
Reserved Fund	1,00,000	1,00 000
Fixed Deposits ...	56,18,000	61,26,000
Current Deposits ...	27,95,000	27,47,000
Sundries	8,000	7,500
	100,18,960	104,79,720
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ...	28,27,000	33,54,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	47,34,000	49,10,000
Local Bills Discounted	3,32,000	3,16,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	21,000	21,200
Sundries	29,000	28,520
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds ...	20,75,960	18,20,000
	100,18,960	104,79,720

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th Nov. 1912, in India and in England, amounted to £21,398,279, and was held in the following form :—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs. 15)...	£	3,225,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England...	£	250,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice...	£	1,006,323
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (cost price)...	£	16,916,956
Total ...		21,398,279

Captain Barker, I.M.S., Superintendent of the Borstal Central Jail at Lahore, discusses, in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, the question of convict marriages in Port Blair. "If there is any truth at all in heredity (and undoubtedly there is)" he writes "it is difficult to imagine such persons as likely to produce offspring who will be a credit to society."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FARRAN—December 6, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain G. F. Farran, R. F. A., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Choral Society Concert, Town Hall. 9-30 p.m.

Currimbhoy Mills and Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Extraordinary General Meetings, 13, Esplanade-road, 4 and 4·5 p.m.

Southern Maratha Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Home-street, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

Willison's Circus, Maidania, 9 p.m.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p.m.

American-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

MAXIM.—"If you stand in need of physicians, let these three things be your physicians: a cheerful mind, relaxation from business, and a moderate diet. This was one of the sensible maxims of the School of Health at Salerno."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-55	3-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 13th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY.—The band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

March ...	El Abanico ... Javaloyes
Overture ...	Octoroon ... Benedict
Selection ...	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Valse ...	Gloire De Dijon ... Andrew
Song ...	Chant Sans Paroles ... Tschaikowsky
Selection ...	Reminiscences of Offenbach ... Winterbottom
Porto-Rican Dance ...	Rosita ... Missud
A Summer Idyl ...	Hiawatha ... Moret

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Under the Banner of Victory ... Blon
Overture ...	Listapiel ... Bela
Valse ...	Blue Bells ... Waldteufel
Selection ...	A Persian Princess ... Jones
Serenade ...	Rosita ... Missud
Selection ...	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Two Step ...	Clorinda ... Battye

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following programmes of music at "Maidania" this evening under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster :—

FROM 7 TO 9-30 P.M.

March ...	The Thunderer ... Sousa
Overture ...	Tancredi ... Rossini
Waltz ...	L' Etoile Polaire ... Waldteufel
Selection ...	Falka ... F. Chassaigne
Capricho ...	Moraima ... Espinosa
Espagnole ...	Salume ... Loraine
Intermezzo ...	

FROM 11 TO 12 P.M.

March ...	Come, Come, Caroline. ..Kiefort
Overture ...	Comique ... Kolar Bela
Waltz ...	Nights of Gladness (New) ... Ancliffe
Selection ...	The Pink Lady ... Cryll
Serenade ...	Among the Flowers ... Mascheroni
Intermezzo ...	Al Fresco ... Herbert

FRENCH SALON.—The fourth lantern lecture on "Aviation in the 20th century" will be delivered on Wednesday, 18th instant, at the "French Room," by Professor P. L. Charlier at 6-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL MISSION.—This Mission sailed on Sunday afternoon by the Italian steamer "Sardegna" from Victoria-dock. A large number of Mahomedans, including the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. Chottany, Mr. Kadvani and Mr. Mahomed Ali (editor. "The Comrade"), were present to wish them success and a pleasant voyage.

OILER KILLED.—Subarao Jotheba, aged about 30, an oiler in the Jam Mills at Lalwadi, was doing some oiling, when his sleeve got caught in a pulley rope, and he was thrown to the ground and killed on the spot. The Coroner ordered the disposal of the body as it was a case of simple accident.

SET HIS CLOTHES ON FIRE.—A Mahomedan boy named Imamudin Saik Mohidin, aged six years, residing with his parents at Khandia-street, accidentally set his clothes on fire yesterday whilst playing with a box of matches. He was treated by Dr. Abdul Razak, but grew worse, and died at home yesterday. Information was given to the police, who sanctioned the disposal of the body as the case was one of pure accident.

ICHALKARANJI.—The 12th of December was observed as a public holiday in the State of Ichalkaranji in commemoration of the Coronation of their Imperial Majesties in Delhi last year. The Chief has been in indifferent health for some time past, but nevertheless he had all the school boys and girls in Ichalkaranji brought together before him in the palace, and addressed them in the presence of his State officials and some leading citizens in an impressive speech, recounting and extolling the innumerable advantages derived by the people of India from the British rule, and advising all to be loyal to the British Crown, and to love and revere their Imperial Majesties. The palace was decorated with flags and bunting, and in the centre of the Durbar Hall was placed on a raised "dais" a large picture of last year's Coronation ceremony in Delhi, which was decorated with flags. The attention of the children was from time to time specially drawn to the picture by the Chief Saheb to make them understand the importance of the occasion. At the conclusion of his instructive speech, three cheers were proposed by the Chief for their Imperial Majesties and H. H. the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, who wished them a long life and prosperity. The cheers were most enthusiastically responded to by the audience. The Durbar closed after the distribution of sweetmeat to the children and "pan supari" to the rest.

TELUGU FREE LIBRARY.—On Sunday last, at a meeting of the subscribers of the Telugu Library held in the "Telugu Hall," Kamatipura, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, J. P., it was resolved that the Telugu Library, which was established in the year 1874, should be declared free from the 1st of January next. For the purpose of maintaining the library, in addition to the present reserve fund of Rs. 5,000 invested in Government Promissory Notes, a sum of Rs. 4,603 was subscribed on the spot, and further a sum of Rs. 5,000 is expected to be collected amongst members of the Telugu community. The undermentioned gentlemen have subscribed as follows :—Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, J. P., Rs. 1,000; Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Rajoo Babaji, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Sambhaji Mallooji Gangle, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Satwaji Lookaji Kushiwar, Rs. 200, Mr. M. M. Khandre, Rs. 100; Mr. Chinappa Krishnaji Pupal, Rs. 101; Mr. Vithal Shivlingoo Alconda, Rs. 101; Mr. Shankar Sayenna Persha, Rs. 101. Messrs. Shankar Sambhaji Gangla, B. A., and Shankar Sayenna Persha have been appointed honorary joint secretaries for the ensuing year.

PRESENTATION.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Twasta Kassar community, under the auspices of the Twasta Kassar Vidzotegak Mandali, was held in the hall of the Kalika's temple at Paidhoni under the presidency of Mr. Moroba Bhikajee Hajare on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of presenting Rao Saheb Anundrao Wamon Shete, Personal Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, with an address enclosed in a silver casket, congratulating him upon the title of Justice of the Peace. The hall was densely crowded. When Rao Saheb Anundrao Wamon Shete alighted from the carriage and entered the hall, the whole audience rose. The proceedings of the meeting were commenced by the reading of the address by the secretary, which stated that the Twasta Kassar Vidzotegak Mandali was founded by him in concert with Mr. Moroba Bhikaje on 12th September 1880, and that that institution has been instrumental in diffusing a taste for knowledge far and wide in the caste, and that Mr. Anundrao Wamon Shete is the first Rao Saheb and the first Justice of the Peace in the community in Bombay. Government, in honouring him with the tittle, have honoured the whole Twasta Kassar community. The chairman then presented him, with the address enclosed in the silver casket, and said that the 15th December 1912 was a gala day in the annals of the Twasta Kassar community, because the people as a whole had assembled to do honour to him. The Rao Saheb said he was touched by the expressions of gratification made use of by his caste-fellows both towards Government and himself. Flowers were distributed and the meeting closed.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Mr. Setalvad Member for the Fourth Time.

On Monday at noon the result of the voting for the election of a member to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Fellows of the Bombay University was declared. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B. A., LL.B., was elected by a majority of 86 votes, having scored 119 votes to his rival, Mr. Balkrishna B. Joshi's 33 votes. Mr. Setalvad has thus been elected to represent the Bombay University in the local Council for the fourth time in succession. He was first elected in 1903.

Mr. Balkrishna B. Joshi, barrister-at-law, attempted to enter the Council for the first time this year. Mr. Setalvad is 47 years of age, and is an ordinary Fellow of the University. He is a member of the Law Faculty and is a practising advocate of the High Court.

Mr. Jhaverilal Umashankar Gajnik was the first member elected by the University to the Council, in August 1893. In July 1897 Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar was elected to the Council by the University Fellows, and in July 1901 Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., followed. From that time continuously the Hon. Mr. Setalvad has been the University member.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

RAILWAY LINE FATALITY.

A Hindu woman named Anupuranbai Babaji, aged about 60, was found lying bleeding in the yard of Elphinstone-road railway station yesterday. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died. The deceased was old and feeble. She was found about thirty or forty paces from the end of the platform. It looked as if she had been injured by a train, or had fallen out of one.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, at the Morgue, and a verdict returned of death from injuries received by her either being knocked down by a train or falleft out of one.

CRUSHED BY CARGO.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, yesterday, held an inquest at the Morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad (name unknown), who met his death by being crushed under the tarpaulin near a number of cases of machinery at Prince's Dock.

It appeared that a wharf ranger on duty near the dock office noticed the legs of a human being protruding from under a tarpaulin beside a number of cases of machinery. The police were informed, and, one of the boxes being moved, the body of the deceased was found with his head crushed.

Tatoba Wasudeo, a mucoadum of labourers, said that on Saturday last a number of cases of heavy machinery were removed from a shop to the spot. Witness did not know that people slept under the tarpaulin. He had had only fifteen days' experience in the docks.

Inspector Gough of the Dock Police stated that on Saturday, from 7-30 p.m. till midnight, machinery was being discharged from a steamer. It was a common thing for people to sleep under the tarpaulins lying about, although they were not supposed to do so. Witness further added that the labourers working cargo knew that people slept under the tarpaulins. No one could identify the deceased.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of accidental death; and added a rider to the effect that they were of opinion that the labourers at the docks should be warned to look under the tarpaulins before placing heavy weights on them.

AMUSEMENTS.

A POPULAR PAIR.

Bombay theatre-goers will be interested to hear that two of the principal members of the Bandman Opera Company are branching out in a new line of theatrical business, and will shortly make their first appearance in six new characters at Bombay. These are Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath, whose work with the Bandmann Company is so well-known that it needs no description here. They will reach Bombay on the 19th instant and will be at the Excelsior Cinematograph on the 24th instant. They are going to appear in a light and pleasant musical performance, and their visit to Bombay is the commencement of an extensive tour, which is to include India, the Far East, and the principal vaudeville theatres of America.

Their turns will consist of selections from musical comedy, light comedy sketches and duologues, waltz scenes and the newest vocal waltz duets and dances. Miss Frampton has a light repertoire at the piano in the style which Miss Margaret Cooper has made so popular in London, while Mr. McGrath has prepared an extensive repertoire of songs, which will include the latest concert and drawing-room successes. We know enough of Miss Frampton's and Mr. McGrath's abilities to have no doubt that, for this class of work, there are few who are better suited; and to look forward to a programme which will be thoroughly delightful. We have no doubt their tour will be a great success.

POLO.

There will be polo at 4-15 p.m. on the Bombay Maidan.

A correspondent writes:—On the 30th November, the shopkeeper at Brunj on the Fort Sandeman-Mir Ali Khel road was murdered and some property looted by a gang said to be led by Sadagul Shirani. They also attacked the Khawajazai Mandokhel village, four miles north of Brunj, and wounded five villagers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

COLLECTION OF TAX BY CONTRACT.

Municipality's Powers.

Dayabhai Narandas, plaintiff, who is a municipal wheel-tax contractor, obtained warrants from the Broach Municipality for the recovery of wheel-tax due to him by one Husein Rasul of Broach for the years 1905 to 1909 by distress and sale of Husein's movable property.

The plaintiff said that he had every right to collect the wheel-tax on all the vehicles plying within municipal limits, and, in execution of the warrants, had attached the carriage of Husein Rasul, which was put up to auction by the Municipality on 24th of November, when the last bid was for Re. 46. As the carriage was worth more, the bid was not accepted and he was served with an order from the Municipality on 4th December 1911, to the effect that under the warrant the claim for Rs. 24 only was within time, that Husein Rasul had paid the amount and the carriage had been returned to him. But Husein Rasul said the carriage had been damaged, and he had lost Rs. 26-4. The Municipality and Bhudardas Bechardas were served with a notice by Dayabhai Narandas, for the recovery of the loss. The Municipality said that the wheel-tax contractor, Dayabhai Narandas illegally taken out warrants for Rs. 50-4, while the only amount due to him was Rs. 24. The Municipality had taken Rs. 24 from Husein and returned the carriage. The second defendant said he was not personally liable for the claim.

The first class Sub-Judge, Broach, decreed the claim for damages by the carriage owner against the Municipality and the Municipality.

The Sub-Judge, however, at the request of the Municipality, referred the whole thing to the High Court. In his reference letter, he said: The question for consideration in the case is, "whether the Municipality had authority under the law (Bombay Act III, 1901) legally to issue any warrants in favour of its contractor in order to enable him to reimburse himself on account of the wheel-tax dues in question. It is not disputed that the Municipality has under the rules power to let out the collection of wheel-tax by contract, but the question is whether after such contract is once given for certain years, the dues for these particular years can be said to remain any longer as municipal claims. The contract having being so given, the Municipality is evidently concerned for its own dues only with such contractor, and has no concern with individual rate-payers. Whether the contractor is able to collect all his taxes himself or not from individual tax-payers, will not effect the Municipality, which is neither to benefit nor to suffer by it, and the amount due by such individuals to the contractor cannot properly be called a municipal claim. The provisions about warrants are new and are designed to provide a speedier and simpler method of recovery of municipal taxes than the old one of resorting to a prosecution before a magistrate. The Municipality is thus authorised by a special machinery to recover its own dues in order that its public trust fund may not suffer, as it did before, and it seems that this power has to be strictly confined by that corporate body within the letter of the law, and cannot be otherwise extended by it. This power to recover money by distress and sale can only be legally exercised by the Municipality, if the money is directly to reach its own pocket, and not otherwise, and, as in the case of such contracts, it is the contractor's pocket, which is ultimately to gain or lose by the recovery or non-recovery of the tax from the individual tax-payer, as distinguished from the municipal fund itself. Any issue of a warrant for distress and sale in favour of the contractor with a view to enable him to reimburse himself for such dues is beyond the legal powers of the Municipality, and such practice of the Municipality is altogether unwarranted and illegal. The point is, however, not unattended with doubt and difficulty. This is a case arising on the small-cause side. The decision is not subject to any appeal. It is the contractor's private concern, and he has his own remedy in a court of law against the individual defaulter. As the question is of general importance, and as his opinion is in the negative and against the Municipality,—but he is not free from doubt,—the question is referred to the High Court. There is no limit fixed for the recovery of these dues by chapter VIII of the Act, and it can hardly be the policy of the law that such contractors should be so allowed through the process of the Municipality to recover their own private dues at any time save by ordinary process of court and regardless of the law of translation.

The matter came up before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in the Bombay High Court.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the defendants.

Their Lordships held that the question referred to by the sub-judge did not arise in the case. Upon the contract between plaintiff and the Corporation of Broach, plaintiff was the assignee of their actionable claims for wheel-tax, and he attempted to recover the amount due. Notwithstanding the assignment, the Corporation compromised and obstructed the plaintiff from recovering his dues. Therefore there was a cause of action in the plaintiff against the Corporation, and the question whether the Corporation could legally issue warrants or not, did not arise in the case.

Costs were made costs in the case.

PARSI CHARITY.

The Advocate-General of Bombay as plaintiff sued (1) Kavasji Byramji Golwalla of Bombay (Dhobitalao), (2) Hormasji Cowasji Golwalla (Dhobitalao, Bombay), (3) Dadabhai Cursetji Golwalla (Dhobitalao) (4) Phirozsha Munoherji Kappawalla (Dadar), (5) Maneckji Jamshedji Kappawalla (Dadar, Tardeo) for the determination of the income of the trust premises (a Parsi charity) in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed of the 10th November 1857, or 18th June 1870, and whether the income to be applied to the purposes defined by ever and what provision should be made for the application in charity, of the surplus income, and whether any scheme should be framed for such application, and what directions should be given for it. After hearing all the parties, the High Court ordered that the income of the trust premises should be applied in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed, dated 10th day of November 1857, and the court further ordered the appointment of a commision to ascertain the capital in the hands of the trustees representing the accumulations of income and the current surplus income of the premises, and to frame a scheme for the application of the funds, having regard to the trust deed, dated 10th November 1857. The parties were ordered to produce all books, papers and documents before the Commissioner.

The matter referred to the Kappawalla (Parsi) charity in Bombay. The charity started with Rs. 27,000, and the income from it (there were some premises) was devoted to charity among Parsis.

Mr. Kajiji was the Commissioner appointed to ascertain the balance in the hands of the trustee, the surplus income, etc. The first three defendants (trustees) submitted all accounts before the Commissioner, but the 4th and 5th defendants raised numerous objections, and charges of defalcation and misappropriation were freely levelled against the first three trustees. The 4th and 5th defendants withdrew 114 objections amounting to Rs. 13,907, and allowed 4 only amounting to Rs. 71 only. The 4th and 5th defendants were co-trustees with the first three, but the parties were hostile and fought bitterly before the Commissioner. As trust moneys were being frittered away in these quarrels, the matter was referred to Mr. Justice Macleod, who told the Commissioner that he (Mr. Justice Macleod) had never contemplated an elaborate inquiry. The Commissioner called a special meeting, and he suggested that a fresh inquiry should be held on proper lines. The 4th and 5th defendants were allowed their costs by the Commissioner, but the first three trustees objected. The Commissioner filed the accounts submitted by the first three defendants, in spite of the objections of the 4th and 5th defendants.

The present Commissioner, Mr. J. Modi, felt doubt in the course of the proceedings as to the mode in which the accounts were being proceeded with. He made a special report, and referred the matter to the High Court for its opinion; Mr. Mulla appeared for the first three defendants, Mr. Raikes for the 4th and 5th defendants, and the Advocate-General was also present.

Mr. Mulla:—Your Lordship passed an order on the 11th March 1910 about this Parsi charity referring the matter to the Commissioner to ascertain the total amount of income and the surplus accumulated income, etc. The Commissioner found some difficulty as to the construction of the order. The first three gave accounts for Rs. 4,700, and the 4th and 5th defendants objected to Rs. 25,000. Almost all the objections were disallowed.

Mr. Justice Macleod:—The order is perfectly clear.

Mr. Mulla:—Yes. The Commissioner should not have carried on the inquiry in the way he has done.

The Court:—What is the doubt of the Commissioner?

Mr. Mulla:—About the procedure he had adopted, but the accounts are quite clear. The original amount of capital, the accumulated capital, and the expenditure had to be brought forth. The 4th and 5th defendants went on objecting to each and everything. The Commissioner always thought that the order of the court was quite clear.

The Advocate-General:—I do not want to pay double sets of costs. If one of the trustees embezzled Rs. 5,000 in one year, there was nothing to show that, if there was no entry, then that sum must be in the hands of the trustees.

The Court:—We wanted to know what the accumulation in the hands of the trustees were. The order is as clear as daylight.

The Advocate-General:—The confusion was caused by Mr. Mulla's clients.

Mr. Mulla:—We brought in the accounts as called for. Rs. 27,000 was the original capital. We can bring in a different account showing the surplus each year.

The court, after giving a short history of the case, said that how doubts arose in the mind of the Commissioner after two years, he could not understand. After ascertaining the amount of surplus income, the Commissioner ought to have arranged how it should be spent. The court referred the matter back to the Commissioner, and ordered that the administration would be under the trust deed of 1885. He asked the Commissioner to see to the provision of the necessary expenses, etc. Plaintiff's costs to be taxed as between the attorney and the client, and the defendants' costs were reserved.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE WRONG MAN.

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, the rule granted on the application of Mr. V. D. Kamat, Vakil, High Court, in a suit decided by the late Chief Judge, Mr. R. Patel, in 1904, in execution of the decree wherein one Rajaram Luxmon Khot, a respectable contractor of the Janjira State, was arrested, came on for hearing. Mr. Dadachanji, pleader, appeared to show cause. The decree in question was passed against Sakharam Rajaram, the son, while the father was arrested in execution at the identification of the plaintiff, Lulloo Khushala, Bombay cloth merchant, on whose behalf it was contended before Mr. Spencer, the Registrar, that although the decree stood against the name of Sakharam, it was the prisoner who had dealings with the plaintiff, and he was so identified. Mr. Motiwalla, barrister-at-law, applied to the registrar for the prisoner's immediate release, on the ground that so long as the decree stood against one name, it cannot be executed against another individual without amendment. The registrar having r

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DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	Per Bottle. Rs. a.
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
,, Empress Sweet, vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
,, ,, White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Morea, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	5 8
,, 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Itria 3,419 tons, Captain R. E. Honeywood arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Samarang November 29 with a Cargo of sugar and 6 passengers.

The steamer Cuyahoga 2,929 tons Captain T. H. Allerothsen arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Newyork 2nd November with a Cargo of 5,753 tons bulk oil.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Company's steamer Habsburg 2,395 tons Captain E. Selenich which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste 1st December brought a general Cargo and passenger.

The Hall Line steamer Sultan Hall 2,870 tons Captain D. Jenkins which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius 1st December with a cargo of sugar and 3 passengers.

The Arab steamers Co.'s steamer Kowect 2,336 tons Captain W. H. Coates B. N. R. which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jedah 1st December brought 1,142 pilgrims during the voyage 23 deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims of natural causes.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola 515 tons Captain G. R. Elton, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh 7th December via Karachi and brought a general cargo and 64 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 949 tons, Captain H. M Cutbush sailed on Monday for Karachi via Coastports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A. Gaddie, sailed yesterday for Jeddah &c., with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer.....Capt Le Mesurier....R N Flagship
H M S Alert.....Comd Sommerville.....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...3523 Sinclair .....Troopship
Dongola.....Comde E Spicer.....H Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —Dec. 16.

Asaye.....4459 Cockman...Saanghai...1-1-13 .. P & O Co
Bridge.....650 tons Folkman ... Bangkok...F P C & Co
Baron Dalmeny...2503 Kollo .....W & A G & Co
Curyaboga.....2929 Morathsen .....W & A G & Co
Habsburg .....2395 Selenich...Trieste .....A L S N Co
India.....4138 Gordon...Shanghai...18-12...P & O Co
Itria .....3419 Honywood.....M M & Co
Kasara.....505 King.....M M & Co
Kramberg.....2209 Hoessel .....Antwerp &c..... W & A Graham & Co
Kola .....570 Elton..... Busreh.....M M & Co
Koweit.....235 Coates.....Arab S Ld
Marmoriss.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Monaller .....250 Nacoda .....Persian Govt.
Naseri .....914 Murch....Persian Gulf...Bo & P S N Co
Narani.....2370 White..... Calcutta.....T M & Co
Republic .....2764 Ireland.....W & A G & Co
Steenbergen...2455 Yonge...Antwerp...F Morrison & Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin...Aden...21-12...P & O Co
Vadala .....2164 Cockin .....M M & Co
Wearbeck.....2345 Shorton.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chupra	3354	Anderson	Antwerp	22-12	M M & Co
B Barotse	2619	Smithe	Philadelphia		R A Willis
C & R Hidalgo	2760	Harbourd	Karachi	24-12	N Y K
D & E Clan Camming	3108	Gourlay			F F & Co
F Valdura	3495	Corrance	Philadelphia	16-12	Smidt & Co
G Naderi	1138	Hughes	Jeddah	16-12	B & P S N Co
H Praesident	2087	Schutt	Durban	19-12	A Strandes & Co
J Gungshoved	2466	Horn			T M & Co
K Riverplate	2351	Smith	Port Said	24-12	T M & Co
M Avristan	2447	Codd	Dunkirk	20-12	M M & Co
N Norfolk	2506	Buckley	Baltimore	21-12	R A Willis
O Baluchistan	1711	Loader	Middlesbrough	21-12	M M & Co
P Harpenden	2302	Cromack	Garston	17-12	T M & Co
Q Nantwen	3009	Dolton	Rotterdam	21-12	S. Smidt & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

I	Satton Hall	2870	Jenkins	L'Pool	K N & Co
3	Persepolis	2343	Sather	Antwerp	17-12 W & A G & Co
4	Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	Dunkirk	21-12 W & A G & Co
5	Coquet	2365	Satherland	Manchester	17-12 K N & Co
6	Muristan	7737	Pritchard	Aberdeen	M M & Co
7	Nordfarer	2397	Olsen	Antwerp	12-12 T M & Co
9	Sealda	3438	Johnson		M M & Co
10&11	Warturm	3127	Schmidt	Hamburg	W & A G & Co
12&13	Persia	4154	Bradshaw	Lodon	P & O Co
16	Zillah	2412	Nanscoven	Dunkirk	20-12 T M & Co
15	Homayun	2154	Molony	Red Sea ports	19-12 B & P S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Repairing ..B & S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakera	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood	Bo S N Co
Garland	760	Ebram	Bo S N Co
Edith		Beshing	(Repairing) ..J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Cuyahoga	Morothsen	New York, Nov 2
16	Itria	Honeywood	Samarang, Nov 29

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Semiramis	Pamirsich	Trieste, &c
	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Naderi	Gaddie	Jeddah, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf.
,, Warturm, for Hamburg.
,, Lalpoora, for Persian Gulf.
,, Sutton Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Jungshoved, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Anatolia passed Port Said on the 16th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the night of the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 16.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—616 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 84 casks skins, E N Stein ; 130 cwts horns G Suchedina ; 130 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 4,000 cwts mussoor and 6,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 98 cases bristles, Nizamuddin, and Co.

Sutton Hall s—6 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Barotse —14 packages moong mattings woodenware, etc., F N Bhumgara, 54 cwts ramputree, G Suchedina and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Avristan s—1,005 cwts groundnuts, L Pragji.

FOR ABERDEEN..

Muristan s—49,000 cwts bone meal, Hollingshurst and Co : 48,000 bone meal, E Kaderbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,120 cwts castorseed, and 9,400 cwts barley. Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts castorseed and 8,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Nordfarer s—6,000 cwts grain and 2,000 cwts barley Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Beethoven s—1,000 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed.
Zellah s—2,000 cwt linseed, L Dryfus and Co ; 3 pots geranium oil M Jafferbhoy.
Avristan s—4,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales Cotton Volkart Bros 2,000 cwts rapeseed B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Nordfarer s—220 bales cotton, M Nuthoobhoy and Co ; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed B S Lloyd and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 4,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 60 bales cotton, fly, H E Bode and Sons ; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 6,000 cwts gram and 2,000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 1,505 cwts crushed myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 50 bales cottonvaste, 115 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 503 cwts myrabollams, J Nirbheram and Co ; 61 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co ; 50 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co ; 100 bales cotton, waste, C Peraj and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams S Cooverji and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay and Company.

Chupra s—8,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 105 cwts gum, M. Jaferbhoy; 4,062 cwts gingellyseed, G Bhimjee ; 2000 cwts gingellyseed B S Lloyd and Co ; 200 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Fangshoved s—4,000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Persopolis s—20 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 152 bales cotton, Solomon and Bros ; 250 cwts cashewnuts, R. Jewandas and Co ; 17 cwts groundnuts, J. Facheri ; 110 bales cotton, K. K. Kayani and Co ; 60 bales hides, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Persopolis s—110 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hidalgo s—122 bales skins, Basheer.

FOR HAMBURG.

India s—1-2 chest opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—25 chests opium, B. Balchand.

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tigor 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 ° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 ° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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NOISELESS NAPIER.
THE PROVED BEST CAR.

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LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION ;
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postalletters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 17th Dec. 1912.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA.

The Inaugural address of the South Indian Association, recently held in Madras, was delivered by Professor Norman S. Rudolf, the head of the Department of Applied Chemistry in the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. He dealt with "Some possible Industrial developments in Southern India from the point of view of the Chemical Technologist." While the latter part of his lecture had special reference to the scope there is in Southern India for advance, the greater part of his remarks are applicable to the whole of India. The industrial problem is one that all the Provinces are facing, and the recommendations of one who is set apart for the special study of this branch of India's development, are worthy of consideration by all interested in the future of this country industrially. It is true that it is a difficult matter to say how far these proposals are feasible until they have been put into practice, but the aid received from the use of Applied Chemistry and allied sciences, has been of such value in previous experiments in all parts of the world, that men of means will do wisely to pay attention to those schemes which are backed by the findings of scientific officers. We are not in a position to say how far the new Indian Institute of Science has been successful in fitting men to carry out the proposed developments, and we must reserve all judgment until the professors have had sufficient opportunity to carry out experiments and to become more closely acquainted with the needs of the districts and the qualifications of those proposing to apply themselves to this branch. It is a pleasing feature of modern India, that there appears to be a greater desire on the part of young students to develop the industries of their land, but no one would profess that the number of such students is at all commensurate with the need. Professor Rudolf rightly says it is useless for a person to enter on the courses provided in the Institute if his caste customs will prevent his entering the business he has prepared himself for. "The ideal student for the Department of Applied Chemistry would be a science graduate or other who had had a fair training in chemistry, coming of a family engaged in some business or manufacture where chemistry is or could be practically applied and whose connections would place capital at his disposal." We agree that there is a great difficulty in the way of the Indian student gaining a practical knowledge by apprenticeship in an English or American firm. The managers of these firms would scarcely be prepared to devote time to the training of a young fellow who could not expect to remain with them when that period of apprenticeship was completed. The problem of their training is one that must be faced by the authorities, and the solution seems to lie in the provision of some practical work on a small scale in connection with the Institute as is the case in the two English Industrial Universities. The arrangements so far at the Institute are far from complete, but with the growth of interest and development of the scheme it is certain that the requisite provision will be made. Many industries will not bear the heavy expense of trained Europeans and Americans to govern the working of a firm, and it may be accepted as an axiom that if chemical and allied industries are to take root and flourish in India, they must come into being through the agency of highly trained Indian Industrial chemists, supported by capital raised in the country itself. For the development of chemical industry in India there is great need of industrial chemists of that class to which in Western countries the term," captains of industry "has been justly and aptly applied."

Turning to the industries which Professor Rudolf deems capable of development if suitable men and capital are provided, we find several which may be worked in almost all parts of India. Whatever the ultimate lines on which Applied Chemistry will work, it is certain that for the present all its energies should be concentrated on those industries, possible or actually in existence, in which India is placed in a specially favourable position with respect to the cheap supply of raw materials, a convenient market for the completed articles, an easy means of transit. In South India the problem of fuel is more keenly felt than in some other parts, but the suggestions for the adaptation of such substances as wood, rice husk, coir waste, sugarcane, would go far toward removing this difficulty. Emphasis is laid on the extraction of oil. All over India this industry is possible, in many places it is done on a large scale, but it is in the direction of the refining of these oils there appears to be the greatest industrial possibilities. In its rough state the tallow and oil are sold in the bazaars, but most of the refined oils are imported. With the use of an inexpensive plant these things can be bleached, thus adding considerably to their value. Castor oil is largely cultivated by the ryots, but the impure state in which it is placed on the local market greatly diminishes its value as a marketable product.

Whatever may be the experience of Indians with respect to obtaining good butter and ghee, in the smaller towns especially do Europeans find it a real difficulty. That which is offered for sale appears in so slovenly a condition, and so often adulterated, that he is afraid to buy it, and is obliged to resort to the tinned butter made by several large firms. This is unsatisfactory in an agricultural country like India, and there does not appear any reason why successful experiments could not be carried on with a very limited plant which would greatly improve the quality placed on the market. Residents of places like Bangalore and the Nilgiris in South India are fortunate in that they are always able to get a plentiful supply of vegetables. But for the majority of people who desire English vegetables there is little provision, and a small fortune awaits the man who can successfully introduce the dessicated vegetable industry. Professor Rudolf points out the great advantages of such vegetables which, in the dessicated condition, keep indefinitely, and are quite fresh by the addition of a little water when required. There are many places where vegetables could be grown cheaply, and the expenditure of a little money on plant would render the industry a successful one. In several parts of India attention has been paid to the distillation of wood, and there seems a good prospect of reasonable profits on the bye-products of the distillation, wood tar, methylalcohol, and acetate of lime from which acetic acid and acetone may be obtained. Perfume yielding plants can be made to yield a good result, and this industry is considered to be one with an immense future for those parts of India where suitable perfume yielding plants can be grown. Some good work is being done already in the United Provinces, but there is need for improvement if the finished article is to compete with the American or European. The manufacture of paint, glue, citric acid, tanning substances, is referred to, and favourable prospects are promised to the man bold enough to invest. The industries mentioned by the lecturer are, for the most part, minor ones, but it is only on these lines that the general body of Indian labour can be employed. There is great scope, of course, in the greater industries, but it is rather to those industries, which the simple ryot can carry out in addition to his ordinary work, that attention requires to be paid if India is to reap the full benefit of her great and valuable products. We are not optimistic that the Indian people will rush their savings into these proposed schemes for industrial development, but the increasing interest manifested in the industrial development of India will gradually lead Indians not only to invest capital, and will inspire many youths to turn their minds to the opportunities presented by the Institute of Science.

State Governors. An attempt is being made in Australia to induce the Colonial Office to abolish the Governorships of States as an Imperial Office. Western Australia is taking the lead and its Legislative Assembly has already decided to send in a petition to this effect. Mr. Turvey, the member for Swan, who is father to the movement, desires that "the dignity and emoluments attaching to the position should be enjoyed by men who have devoted much of their lives to the political affairs of the State." The local government's attitude on the matter is in agreement with the movement, but stipulates for a widening of the field of choice to embrace the whole Commonwealth. This seems the more likely way of obtaining a capable man, but that is not what is asked for. Inter-state jealousy is too strong to admit that, say, Queensland or New South Wales could supply a man who had rendered more of his life to political affairs and who had rendered more valuable service. The consequence of confining the post to men of the particular state in want of a Governor would often be to put in an individual wholly incapable of filling it ? and the position of the state would be far worse than under a strange Governor from the Mother Country. But in their democratic obstinacy the Australians overlook the fact that the one absolutely essential qualification for this representative of the Crown is that he should know nothing of parties, moreover that he should be entirely free from the merest suspicion of political patronage or sympathies. How could these desiderata be assured if the head of the Executive Council owed his appointment to the Government of the day, or of the day before ? If the power of selection rested with any Cabinet, the fact of its having a somewhat lucrative gift in its keeping would create a most undesirable condition of affairs, and to extend the range of choice beyond the borders of the State, but within the Commonwealth, would not alter the position. Would, asks the local press, the State Government call for applications—references required—or would it accept a nomination backed by the reigning Federal Government or Opposition, as the case might be ? At all costs there should be avoided the barest possibility of the highest office in the State being degraded down to the level of a reward for services to this or that party in or outside of the Parliamentary arena. In any event, a State would suffer loss of prestige in making so radical a departure from the old established and honoured practice of Imperial appointments that has worked so admirably. The Colonial Office, too, has before this plainly indicated that it can listen to no single State in the matter, and we trust it will be a long time before the states agree on such a ridiculous proposal.

Rhodesia's Government. We referred a little while ago to the endeavours which the people of Rhodesia are making to see the government of the country taken out of the hands of the British South African Company. The popular feeling in favour of this change continues to be as strong as ever, and the proposals of the colonists, a London correspondent tells us, are now before the authorities. All in Rhodesia, he says, are agreed that there must be a final and complete severance next year of the administrative from the commercial side of the British South Africa Company. Moreover, the charter contemplates a change of government at the beginning of 1914, and the directors of the Company promised to relinquish control of the finances, when the revenue balanced the expenditure. This condition has now been fulfilled, even to a surplus. The Rhodesians now claim full control, and propose that a form of government not less favourable than representative government should be established, and that this should be constituted as follows :—(*a*) an Executive Government, administered by a Governor appointed by the King and a nominated Executive Council of five members; (*b*) all legislative power to be vested in an Assembly consisting of the Executive Council and not fewer than fifteen elected members. It is suggested that the instrument conferring this Constitution should contain a provision empowering the people to adopt full responsible government whenever a majority of them should think it desirable to do so. These proposals follow closely the precedents set in the cases of the Cape Colony and the Natal Constitutions of 1852 and 1856, which adopted responsible government in 1872 and 1893 respectively. What the Government will do is a matter of conjecture. The people have made their position clear enough, but they are not without fear that they may be baulked in their aims. They do not desire to be incorporated in the Union, not at least for the present. It may be that the Company will do its best to force the country into the Union, should General Botha's new Government offer it terms which it regards as satisfactory or, on the other hand, it may strenuously oppose any change. Its attitude of course will be a powerful factor in the situation.

Australian Aborigines. Western Australia is anxious to do what it can for the fast-dwindling aboriginal population, although it seems there is a wide divergence in opinion as to the means by which the native race may be best helped or preserved. Expenditure in this particular state, under the heading of "Aborigines," has been on a generous scale for many years. For the twelve months ended June 30, 1911, the outlay, including the purchase of the Moola Boola cattle station, which cost £21,000 amounted to £45,000 and last year £34,000 was expended from revenue for maintenance and provision of medical aid for natives. But, observes the "West Australian," the aborigines might well ask to be saved from some of their friends. "A peculiar, if well-intentioned, blindness to the teaching of experience inspires hopeless efforts to civilise these survivors of primitive man—relics of the Stone Age. As means of exterminating the race nothing perhaps could be much more effectual. Civilisation and the native are incompatible. What is to be gained in evading this obvious and even melancholy fact ?" As dispossessors of the native race however the Colonists consider themselves in duty bound to do what is possible to avert the extinction of the aboriginal people ; though the utmost that can be accomplished is only to delay the inevitable.

In consequence of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. M. B Chaubal, C. S. I., on the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, Mr. Prabhashankar D. Pattani, C. I. E., has been appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council to be a temporary Member of the Council of this Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Prabhashankar D. Pattani took upon himself the execution of his office yesterday afternoon.

It is officially notified that the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, LL.B., has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the University of Bombay.

The ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a member to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of the Hon. Mr. W. C. Symes, who has resigned his seat, resulted in the election of Mr. A. H. Froom, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

One of the convicts concerned in the recent riot in the Madras Penitentiary, who was in close confinement since the day of the occurrence, has committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell.

Writing of the antiquities of Bankipore, where the Indian National Congress is shortly to be held, a mofussil contemporary, says that even Delhi cannot boast of "a past so ancient and glorious as this capital of the new Province."

MILITARY MATTERS.

Sport and Military Service.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Colonel Ford, whose name was prominent in the formation of the National reserve, is now engaged in collaboration with two members of Parliament in framing a Bill to be introduced into Parliament, forbidding the playing of certain games, including football, except by those, who have rendered or have bound themselves to render naval or military service to their country. For this there is historical precedent, in the reign of Edward III, when in 1365, football was prohibited as one of the pastimes responsible for the decadence of archery and a similar enactment is found in the reign of Richard the II. There is, I should think, very little chance of Colonel Ford's bill ever receiving much serious attention, and, even if passed, it would not tend to increase the number of recruits for the Army or Navy to any very appreciable extent. If the bill were framed so as to hit the spectators, it would be quite another thing, and would either kill football entirely or produce results equivalent to national service, conscription, or universal training. The number of players is infinitesimal in comparison with the huge crowds that collect to watch the games : and it is the spectator class generally that it would be most advantageous in the interests of the state to rope in. The players at all events keep themselves fit ; the same cannot be said of the bulk of the onlookers.

TERRITORIALS.

I recently gave the figures of camp attendance of the Territorials for the last season, which showed conclusively that, unless early action were taken, there was every chance of the Force becoming very largely untrained. Even supposing that every man puts in the maximum of time possible for training, all that can be expected of the Territorials on their present basis is that they should be partially trained and be ready to fulfil the role laid down for them, of being ready to meet any foe who will be sufficiently obliging to give the statutory notice of six months to enable them to complete the training necessary to enable them to put up a decent show. As things stand at present, the Force is fifty thousand under strength, and between sixty and seventy thousand failed to put in any training at all worth mentioning during the past year. In the meantime the War Office and Home Office have been engaged in discussing the point whether a Territorial who is fined for absence without leave is liable, or not, to imprisonment in default of payment. The War Office said he was, the Home Office said he was not. At last the Home Office have given in, and instructions are being issued to Magistrates, defining the liability to imprisonment, and impressing on them the necessity for stringent measures. This decision is not likely to add largely to the popularity of the Force, but it is just as well that we should know exactly how we stand. If it results in a large number of withdrawals, and a further shrinkage in the ever dwindling number of recruits, we shall doubtless be up against a nasty situation, nothing more nor less than the proved failure of the voluntary system, and the whole question of our military needs for home defence will have to be reconsidered in the light of practical experience. When Lord Haldane introduced his reorganization, it was practically acknowledged by all in authority that the voluntary system was having its last run. If it failed to fulfil requirements, and, despite clear thinking and extra expenditure provided for by a reduction of the regular army, the Territorial Army could not be kept up to the required standard of strength and efficiency, the nation must face some form of compulsory service. On the records for the past year we are forced to acknowledge, that one-third of the Territorial Force is either now existent or untrained—of the remaining two-thirds about twenty-five per cent. are excellent material, and have attained and maintain a very high standard of efficiency, another twenty-five per cent. are fair to middling, and the rest can just scrape through the not very searching tests applied by inspecting officers. Put plainly, even if the prospect of imprisonment for absence without leave does not materially affect the strength of the Force, the fact still remains that the effective strength at present is roughly 100,000 under what is laid down as essential for Home Defence, and from all accounts, and from what I hear privately, there are serious apprehensions that the enrolments this spring will fall far below the numbers required to fill the places of those whose time is just expiring. Most strenuous efforts are being made by all concerned—company officers, regimental staff, County Associations, the Director-General himself, who still continues to stump the country, banging on the drum and trying to enthuse a little life into the show, the Secretary of State, full of hope and platitudes, and last of all the Army Council, with a brand new memo—tastefully printed—and neatly worded, and distributed to corps in packets to be passed on to employers. But still no mention of the compensation to employees, which has been referred to by General Bethune, as being under consideration. Not that I think it would avail much even were it to eventuate. It is only to very small employers that the modicum of compensation, that could be paid, would be of any concern, and the number of men affected would be almost negligible.

OUR DEFENCES.

Of course there is ever with us a class of persons, who proclaim that so long as we keep up our navy we need fear neither invasion or starvation. This point of view is well illustrated by Mr. David Hannay's letter to the "Army and Navy Gazette" a fortnight ago, which is only worth referring to in this connection as it shows what a very narrow view can be taken even by a journalist who devotes much of his time to discussing the affairs of the nation in relation to the Army and Navy. According to his views, so long as the Navy holds the four seas in the immediate vicinity of these islands, all will have been done that is essential to National defence and National existence, and military forces are superfluous luxuries, except in so far as they are necessary for the protection and maintenance of our possessions over seas. Those, who are so fond of airing these views, apparently confuse the object and the objective of the Navy. The object, doubtless, is as they state it, but the objective, in order to effect that one object, must be the fleet of the enemy wherever that may happen to be. Strategic freedom is essential to the effective carrying out of the objective, following up the enemy's fleet and bringing it to a decisive fleet action. At sea, as on land, all strategy aims at the concentration of superior strength at the decisive moment. This would be practically impossible to effect were the navy coast-bound to the extent predicated in the teaching of this school. Apart from this consideration, as the force available to resist a landing decreases in numbers and efficiency, so the numbers necessary to effect a landing, and carry out an invasion become less, the time required for the operation diminishes, the difficulties of transportation and protection of the transports become less, secrecy is more easily effected. On the other hand, the stronger and more efficient the forces available for defence are, the greater is the force required even for a raid with a hope of even temporary success. In all overseas expeditions delays and difficulties grow out of all proportion to the increasing number of the force to be transported. Adequate military preparations, therefore, ensure that any attempt at landing on our coasts could only be made by a force so large, that its transport across and the water could only be effected if the enemy had obtained permanent, not merely temporary, command of the sea. That the Territorial Forces might have filled the bill is possible, if the nation had chosen to come forward voluntarily and become a nation in arms, as Colonel Seely still dreams it may, utilizing to the full the opportunities for training, and perhaps asking for more, but, as a matter of fact, it has not in the past, and gives every indication of doing even less in the future. The so-called Expeditionary Force is tied to these Islands for Home Defence, treaties and understandings notwithstanding, until the numbers and training of the Home Defence troops are completed. Numbers might fill up, when the time came, but the record of the South African War is hardly encouraging as a criterion even of numbers and training would be nil. When, therefore the Expeditionary Force would be released to the Expedition is doubtful. Certainly it would be months, many months. And as we have seen, and are seeing now, a very few months of modern warfare may lead to much redrawing of maps.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Admiralty has found it necessary to take extreme measures to cope with the great shortage of officers of junior ranks in the Navy. Not only has the increase in the commissioned and reserve destroyer flotillas and the intended early commissioning of the ships for the Sixth Battle Squadron made an extra demand for lieutenants, but also the number of resignations during the past year or so has been phenomenal. In addition to the hundred to be promoted from the lower deck, a number of commissions are being offered to the officers of the Merchant Service, who are already enrolled in the Naval Reserve. The exact number required is not yet stated, but as the Albion, Canopus, Glory, Goliath, Ocean, Vengeance, Triumph, and Swiftsure, will require 38 in addition to the 7 at present allotted to them, and the 40 new destroyers due for completion within the next year will want another 80 or more, it will be seen that well over a hundred will be necessary to complete the establishment. In going to the Merchant Service to fill up, the Admiralty are repeating the policy of 1895, when owing to the short-sighted naval policy of the Gladstone Administration a similar position arose. With the history of the Supplementary List and its officers before them, the Admiralty will, it is hoped, be able to avoid the mistakes, which militated against the success of their former experiment, and will make no invidious distinctions, such as marked the officers on the Supplementary List as things apart, "with us but not of us." Unless this is done, the Admiralty cannot hope to get the best men from the Merchant Service, and it is the best, the very best, that are wanted.

ADMIRALTY PROMISES.

It is, unfortunately, by no means difficult to account for the large number of resignations, which have contributed so greatly to the present shortage of officers, both in the engine room and on deck. The abolition of separate entry for engineers looked well on paper and might have worked well had the scheme been administered in a different spirit. Unfortunately, there is a widespread feeling that the working has not been honest to placate existing engineer and officers and to secure their acquiescence in the gradual extinction of their branch, promises were made of earlier promotion. These promises were kept, in so far that engineer-lieutenants are promoted to commander four years earlier than hitherto, but such promotion carries no pay until the expiry of four years ; in other words, there is a difference of £438 between the promise and the performance. When it became known to cadets and their parents how Admiralty promises were kept, disinclination to specialise in engineering became more and more marked, and the stupidity of cadets in engineering subjects contrasted strangely with their intelligence and aptitude in other subjects. At the present moment the Admiralty do not know where to turn for engineers. It is useless for them to promise anything, as so many of their promises have been either evaded or ignored. There is a feeling of mistrust abroad, which it will be found hard to overcome: unless, and, that is what it probably will come to, they abandon the new system and revert to the *status quo ante*, and Keyham College. The Fisher regime is also responsible for the shortage amongst deck officers. When the Fisher reforms came in every senior officer who failed to recognise in them a Heaven-sent revelation for the regeneration of the Navy became a marked man, and so did "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts," or at all events his sons and other relations in the service ; whilst it is not too much to say that a recommendation from such an officer was the worst luck that could befall a junior. The internal intelligence bureau, which came into existence about that time, was entirely opposed to all the best traditions of the service, and the wonderful "wireless," by which casual remarks in the mess or smoking room were wafted to Whitehall, led to feelings of insecurity, unrest, and resentment which found their natural expression in getting clear of such surroundings on the earliest possible opportunity. And opportunities were not wanting. A very large number of those, who decided to retire, have found employment at three to five or six times the emoluments they enjoyed before, with private firms. So much for the past; as regards the present, the institution or perhaps, to speak more accurately, the working of the War Staff is not tending to the retention of junior officers in the service. In his memorandum of January 1st this year, the First Lord stated that "the War Staff is to be the means of preparing and training those officers who arrive, or are likely to arrive by the excellence of their sea service, at stations of high responsibility for dealing with the more extended problems which await them there." Rightly or wrongly this is interpreted as meaning that only those officers who have served on the War Staff will be eligible for stations of high responsibility. Further it is stated that "Candidates for the staff will be selected from volunteer among lieutenants of suitable seniority, and those who pass the necessary examinations at the end of or during the War College course will be eligible to receive appointments either at the

PEACE CONFERENCE OPENED.

SIR E. GREY'S WELCOME TO THE DELEGATES.

Bulgaria Points out Allies' Position.

SERVIA STATES HER TERMS TO AUSTRIA.

Greek Advance in the face of a Fierce Fire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The peace negotiations were opened at St. James's Palace to-day. The most rigorous police precautions were taken. The Turkish delegates arrived first, followed by the Servians Montenegrins, Bulgarians and Greeks.

Sir Edward Grey opened the proceedings with a speech welcoming the delegates on behalf of the King and the Government. He said his Majesty trusted they would find the rooms in the palace, which he had placed at their disposal, suitable. Sir Edward Grey said he believed they would find this country, with its atmosphere of impartiality and calm, favourable for their work.

SOFIA, DEC. 15.

In a speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Chamber, the King congratulates the country on its glorious victories, and trusts that the negotiations in London will result in a treaty giving legitimate satisfaction to the Allies, so that it will be unnecessary for the Allies to renew the struggle.

The legislation to be introduced includes a credit of two millions sterling for Army purposes.

PARIS, DEC. 15.

Dr. Daneff, President of the Bulgarian Chamber, had a very cordial interview with M. Poincare, the Premier. He then saw the Russian Ambassador and afterwards left for London.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

PARIS, DEC. 15.

A telegram from Belgrade says that in consequence of the ever-growing Austrian military measures, Servia has made representations to Austria, complaining of the anti-Servian demonstrations, particularly opposite Belgrade.

BELGRADE, DEC. 16.

It is stated that Servia is prepared to negotiate with Austria on the following terms :—Servia is to recognise the autonomy of Albania, and to have a port on the Adriatic, with which she can communicate freely. Servia, in turn, engages not to turn that port into a military port, to give Austria-Hungary preference as regards loans for public works, to grant her the most favoured nation treatment, and to revise her tariff in favour of Austria-Hungary.

SPIRIT OF THERMOPYLÆ.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

There has been some fruitless cannonading between the Greek torpedo-boats, the Turkish war vessels and the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

ATHENS, DEC. 16.

The Greeks, on Saturday, occupied Paramythia, south-west of Janina, after a desperate battle lasting all day.

According to details received of the storming of the heights of Astorachon, the Turks were strongly entrenched and supported by thirty guns. The Greeks, who ascended steep slopes in the face of a fierce fire, lost 200 men in a few minutes, but they pressed on undaunted. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting followed in the trenches, the Turks finally retiring. The Greeks captured seven heavy guns.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Turkish and Greek despatches concerning the fighting around Janina leave the issue in considerable doubt. In any case it is certain that the struggle there was a severe one.

Under the terms of the armistice, several trains full of provisions for the Bulgarian troops before Chatalja have passed through Adrianople station.

DR. DANEFF INTERVIEWED.

PARIS, DEC. 16.

In an interview with a representative of the *Temps*, Dr. Daneff, the President of the Bulgarian Chamber, pointed out that the Conference in London had no mandate to settle questions between the Allies, nor questions which war or peace might raise for Europe.

"If, however," he added, "the views of the Powers, regarding the Adriatic and Ægean Islands, be communicated to the delegates, they will discuss them with deference. If no such communications are made we shall ask Turkey to satisfy the *desiderata* of our Allies. The solidarity of the Allies will be shown in each of the territorial questions raised. Unless Turkey surrenders Adrianople, which is bound to fall in a few days, war will recommence and we shall claim an indemnity."

LONDON, DEC. 16.

It is stated that the Porte has telegraphed to the Turkish delegates to the Peace Conference, cancelling its instructions for them not to meet the Greek delegates.

Dr. Daneff has returned to London.

The meetings of the Ambassadors are expected to begin to-morrow.

BERLIN, DEC. 16.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* hopes that the peace negotiations in London, will justify expectations and remarks that it can be considered a favourable factor for the progress of the Conference of Ambassadors, that Austria's Balkan policy is now regarded more tranquilly in many circles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 16.

The Burma Red Crescent Society has remitted Rs. 3,000 in aid of the wounded Turks and their widows and orphans.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

While monoplaning from Hendon to Oxford with a passenger, a naval officer, Lieut. Parke, fell one hundred and fifty feet, through his motor failing. Both men were killed.

WITH reference to the matter that was under discussion some months ago, it is understood that it is not the present intention of the P. and O. Company to send any intermediate steamer to Karachi.

FAMOUS AMBASSADOR DEAD

Shortly before Impending Retirement.

SCHOLAR AND DIPLOMAT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DEC. 15.

The death is announced of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Ambassador in London.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid owes his success in life to his own efforts, but his post of Ambassador came to him through the influence of his millionaire father-in-law, Mr. D. Ogden Mills, who is one of the small circle of enormously wealthy men who are said to control even Presidents and Presidential elections. Mr. Roosevelt, at his first electioneering campaign, owed a great deal to the influence of Mr. Ogden Mills. Mr. Whitelaw Reid began life without a competence, but he very soon earned it as a journalist. He went through the Secession War as a Captain and Volunteer "Aide" and afterwards as Special Correspondent to the "Cincinnati Gazette," and was present at the second battle of Bull Run and at the attack at Gettysburg. He reached the turning-point of his fortunes when he got on the editorial staff of the "New York Tribune," and progressed so rapidly from that point that four years later he became editor-in-chief and chief proprietor of that influential journal. He was now in receipt of a considerable income, and it was not long before he more than doubled the "Tribune's" circulation by the magic of his powerful articles on public affairs. In 1873 he drew in more wealth by building the first "skyscraper," then the highest building in New York. After this he consolidated a huge Linotype Company for developing type-setting by machinery; and as its active chairman he used to run to and fro between its offices at Brooklyn and the Tribune "skyscraper" in New York, until he took to Diplomacy and Diplomacy took him away from the neighbourhood of New York harbour. He had done a good deal in the way of politics and was the architect of his own fortune, while his father-in-law possessed much influence. So, in truly American fashion, though he had no knowledge of Diplomacy, he was sent to France as United States Minister in 1889.

His first visit to England was paid in 1897, when he came in a semi-diplomatic capacity as Special Commissioner for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and he played the same part at the Coronation of King Edward. He was appointed Ambassador in 1905, and saw the funeral of King Edward and the Coronation of King George. It had been said again and again that he was going to be recalled because he was too rich and too "English," and that Republican virtue preferred to be represented by an Ambassador who would receive his visitors in his shirt-sleeves and go to the nearest "house of call" for a chop and a pint of beer; but somehow he still remained, although it had finally been decided that he was to return soon. His influence was steadily exercised to preserve good feeling between Britain and the United States, as it was during the Boer War, the Hispano-American War, and later during the intricate negotiations which followed the Russo-Japanese War.

There can be no question that Mr. Reid's appointment as the States Ambassador was an exceedingly popular one on both sides of the Atlantic. For, in addition to the tact and skill with which he managed diplomatic affairs, Mr. Reid was a man of much charm of manner. Perhaps the best description of Mr. Reid's personality and talents is that given by Mr. Justin McCarthy in his book "The Story of an Irishman." Mr. McCarthy first became acquainted with Mr. Reid nearly forty years ago when both men were writing for the "Tribune."

"Mr. Whithelaw Reid," he says, "is a man of high culture and varied ability of refined and polished manners, a political writer of great power and penetration, a man to be welcomed by scholars and diplomats.

Mr. Reid during his stay in Ireland was made a member of the Marlborough Club, which at one time was King Edward's (as Prince of Wales) special "preserve," the Travellers', which is the most exclusive club in London, the Athenæum, to which he was elected under a special rule, and the Savage, which is the head-centre of the higher Bohemianism.

THE PERSIAN MURDER.

Promise to Punish the Guilty.

TEHERAN, DEC. 15.

Replying to the British representations regarding the murder of Captain Eckford, Persia has expressed her boundless grief and has promised to make adequate reparation.

The Governor-General of Fars has sent a long telegram to his Government, explaining the circumstances of Captain Eckford's death. He admits that the party went out with his consent. The road had been safe for two months, and there was no reason to anticipate what occurred.

Captain Eckford was shot while riding between the advance guard of gendarmes and a caravan which his party had overtaken. The caravan itself appears to have been the main object of attack.

The Governor suggests that the Governor of Behbehan, who is a Bakhtiari, should be sent with two thousand followers to assist in punishing the guilty.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The Persian Minister in London has been instructed to convey the sympathy of his Government to the relatives of Capt. Eckford.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Final Factors in Botha's Resignation.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The resignation of General Botha, and especially the causes of it, are keenly discussed in South Africa and London. It seems that the resignation of the Natal Minister, Colonel Leuchars, who strongly opposed the Hertzog policy, coupled with the sharp defeat of a Ministerialist candidate at a by-election at Albany, to replace Sir L. Jameson, were the final factors in General Botha's decision.

The present situation is extremely complicated, and there is much talk of a coalition ministry, uniting the moderates of both parties, but it is not known yet whether such a combination would be practicable or workable with the present Parliament.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Expenditure on First Expansion.

BERLIN, DEC. 15.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* foreshadows fresh military expenditure. This is regarded as portending supplementary estimates for the development of the airship fleet, the formation of new cavalry divisions, howitzer detachments, etc. It is expected that the outlay will be partly met by a new property tax.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

SIR F. SCHUSTER.

India Office Deposits with the Union Bank.

A VINDICATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 16.

Mr. Charles Stuart-Wortely, M. P., writes to the *Times*, replying to criticisms of Sir F. Schuster's action, as Governor of the Union Bank, in placing a large share of the India Office deposits with his own Bank. Mr. Stuart-Wortley says: "Surely it was not Sir F. Schuster's duty to deny his own Bank its well-deserved place in the first rank of London Banks." He adds that, as a director of the Union Bank, he has reason to know that the proportion of deposits placed there became smaller and not larger since Sir F. Schuster became chairman of the Finance Committee of the Secretary of State, and he cannot understand why, in fairness to their own councillor, the India Office did not bring out this fact when questions in Parliament gave them an opportunity.

THE IN-COMING MAIL

ADEN, DEC. 16.

The P. and O. s.s. "Arcadia," with the English mails of the 6th inst., left for Bombay at 11 a.m., to-day.

The "Maloja," for Colombo and Australia also left at 11 a.m.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Suggested Connection of Triangular Surveys.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,]

DELHI, DEC. 16.

At the International Conference at Hamburg, the Russian delegates laid great stress on the desirability of completing the connection between their triangulation in the Pamirs and the Indian triangulation at Hunza. Major H. H. Turner represented the Government of India.

Hunza-Nagar is in the lower part of the valley of the Hunza, a tributary of the Gilgit in Kashmir, India. The towns and forts of Hunza and Nagar stand on opposite banks of the river, about 150 miles north by west of Srinagar. Both were formerly capitals of separate States. Hunza commands one of the routes to the Pamirs and Asiatic Russia.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

Masulipatam Suits against Police Official.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

MADRAS, DEC. 16.

On the strength of the remarks passed by the High Court Judges, Mr. Justice Abdur-Rahim and Mr. Justice Munro, in acquitting two Brahmin youths of Masulipatam implicated in the Masulipatam burglary case, two suits for damages against the Deputy Superintendent of Police who investigated the case, and the Raja of Challapalli for malicious prosecution have been filed. They were partly heard to-day, and have been adjourned to the 13th February next, by the court of the principal District Munsiff of Bandar. The records connected with the original criminal case had been filed in the sub-court of Masulipatam, where the suit for the recovery of the stolen property, which was attended to by the District Court, was pending. Two other petitions, to sanction the prosecution of the Deputy Superintendent and the Zemindar for perjury, have been dismissed by the Divisional Magistrate of Bandar. Government have undertaken to defend the Deputy Superintendent in this litigation.

SHILLONG RIOT CASE.

Enquiry Regarding Firing by Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHILLONG (ASSAM), DEC. 16.

The proceedings in Court of the Jagatshi Assam riot case—in which elevenmen were convicted in connection with a *Sanyasi's* assault on Mr. Beaumont, Police Superintendent—having terminated, the Chief Commissioner of Assam has directed a full and open investigation in regard to the allegations made against the civil and military police in the matter of the firing, which resulted in the death of one man. The inquiry will be mainly confined to the question of how far the police were justified in exceeding their authority.

So far no allegation has been made against Mr. Beaumont, and the *Sanyasis* have publicly expressed their gratitude to him for holding the balance even, and helping women and others who had been arrested and subsequently released.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Questions for Circulation in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 16.

Questions, with appendices, by the Public Services Commission, occupying about forty pages of printed matter, are published by the Local Government. The questions are intended primarily for the Local Government officials and non-officials. Societies, associations, officials and non-official gentlemen of the province, interested in the Commission's inquiry, are invited to tender written statements regarding any methods on which they desire to make representations to the Joint Secretaries to the Commission, at Madras, by January 15.

LAHORE ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 16.

The results of Council elections were announced to-day. Three groups of municipalities have all elected Hindu candidates, namely, Mr. Kashiram, pleader, Ferozepur, for the eastern group, Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas of Lahore for the central group, and Rai Bahadur Harichand of Multan for the western group. Two of the groups of district boards have also returned Hindu candidates—Sirdar Gajjan Singh, Ludhiana, for the eastern group and Mr. Bakshi Sohanlal, Lahore, for the central group. The western group has returned Mr. Malik Mahomed Amin Khan of Shamshabad. The University has elected Mr. Shadilal.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIAL.

Mrs. Fulham's Relations with her Husband.

CHARGE FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DEC. 16.

The case against Lieut. Clarke and Mrs. Fulham for two attempts at, and with the actual murder of, Mr. Fulham was resumed to-day. Both accused claimed to be tried as European British subjects.

Mr. Alston, for the prosecution, said both the accused had conspired in 1911 to poison Mr. Fulham with poison sent to Meerut from Agra by Clarke. Mrs. Fulham acknowledged receipt of the poison. Mrs. Fulham's letters had been recovered. Clarke's letters had been destroyed, except one which incriminated them. In one letter Mrs. Fulham wrote, "This will take a hundred years to kill him." She described to Clarke, in a letter, how the attempt on Mr. Fulham's life had failed. When Mr. Fulham visited Agra he fell ill, and Clarke injected something into his body.

The accused were charged under section 302, I. P. C.

Mr. Walter Sarkies, of the Military Accounts, Meerut, examined, said Mr. and Mrs. Fulham were outwardly a happy couple, of a retiring disposition. The Fulhams left for Agra after selling their property. He saw the body of Mr. Fulham exhumed, and had no reason whatever to think that the body exhumed was not Fulham's. He identified Mrs. Fulham's handwriting; Clarke's initials on Mrs. Fulham's letters were also identified. The letters of Mrs. Fulham produced fully showed the intimacy between her and Clarke. In her letters she also spoke of powder packets sent by Clarke, and the effect they had had on Mr. Fulham when administered by her. In one letter she wrote, "Our way will soon be smooth and clear." In her letters she described how she was faithfully administering the powders to Mr. Fulham with little effect. She asked Clarke to come to Meerut with some more "tonic powder" instead of sending them by post. She was eager to bring on a crisis, as the powders would take long to fulfil the desired end. In one letter she said she was suspected by her husband of poisoning him. Mr. Fulham stopped taking any food prepared by her. He resented her intimacy with Clarke, especially a present by Clarke of a pair of shoes. Mr. Fulham threatened to shoot her with a revolver, and then kill himself. She inquired whether she should administer the liquid poison in tea or at dinner time. If successful she said she would wire. The letters gave the full history of the attempts made on Mr. Fulham's life. Mr. Alston said he would prove that Clarke had bought at Calcutta sixty grains of powerful alcoholoid poison shortly before Mr. Fulham's death.

The case is proceeding.

A DEPORTEE'S PROPERTY.

Application for Transfer to Court of Wards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 16.

Before Mr. Fawcett, District and Sessions Judge, an application by Mr. Swifte, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, came up for disposal, asking that Sardar Hariuath, one of the three brothers Natu, deported by Government in 1898, be declared incapable of managing his property, with a view to that property being placed under the Court of Wards.

Sirdars Hari Balwantrao Ramchandar and Vishwanath Sadashiv appeared as respondents, Hari opposing the application. Mr. A. K. Ghatwalla, barrister, represented Sirdar Hari, while Mr. P. DeSouza, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Counsel first argued as to whether the brothers could be termed an undivided Hindu family, his Honour ruling that they could not be so termed. The evidence was then led as to the gambling habits of respondent No. 1, which, it had been alleged by the Collector of Poona, had rendered him unfitted for managing his estates. Sirdar Balwantrao Ramchandra Antu was then examined, and his evidence went to show that the respondent had received something over a lakh of rupees from three family estates during the last twelve years, which he spent on racing and keeping horses. He considered that an expenditure of Rs. 3,500 was enough to maintain Sirdar Hari's family in comfort according to his position.

In cross-examination it was elicited that accused had been declared a defaulter for Rs. 12,000, but had settled the claim for between Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. Further questions showed that respondent was starting a breeding farm at Gharnudu, and had imported an English stallion for the purpose. He had a few thousand invested in mill shares. Under section 8 of the Act the Court of Wards could not assume the superintendence of property of any family which was undivided according to the Hindu law. Hari Natu, though separated from his brothers, was a member, and part of a joint Hindu family with his own son. Unless this son were also held to be disqualified, the Court of Wards could not obtain the superintendence of the property. The matter was accordingly, by an agreement, postponed to another date.

RECENT FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

Particulars of the Attack on Lieut. Purvis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 16.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes further particulars of the recent attack on Lieut. Purvis in Loralai district. He was fired on by outlaws strongly sangared in hills overlooking the road from Murgha to Musakhel. Of the escort of four sowars, one was killed, the second had his horse shot under him, and the Daffadar in command was wounded in the knee. The Lieutenant kept up a steady fire but, finding the outlaws working round his flanks, placed the wounded man on a pony and led him to safety.

Four outlaws have since been captured, who are believed to be concerned in the outrage.

THE METROPOLITAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DEC. 16.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that Bishop Lefroy of Lahore has been offered, and accepted, the appointment of the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

THE VICEROY AT NAGPUR.

Municipality's Address of Welcome.

AN EXCEPTIONAL VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 16.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge arrived at Nagpur this morning at 10 a.m. under the usual salute. The entry was a public one. They were received on the platform by the Chief Commissioner, Sir Benjamin Robertson, and Lady Robertson, and a bouquet was presented to her Excellency by little Miss Moss King. Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis, and the other local members of the Viceroy's Council, Mr. Walker, Chief Commissioner of the Division, Mr. Mayes, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, Col. Stanyon, Genl. Wallace, General Officer Commanding, and the other high dignitaries of the province, as well as Raja Bahadur Raghoji Bhonsla and the Feudatory Chiefs, were all presented to his Excellency. The guard of honour, provided by the Royal Irish Rifles and the Nagpur Volunteers, was inspected, after which his Excellency accepted for himself and Lady Hardinge an address of welcome read by Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis, the president, on behalf of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, and which was enclosed in an artistic casket. His Excellency made the following reply :—

Gentlemen,—Permit me to thank you most heartily for the warm words of welcome with which you have greeted me on my arrival in your historic city. You have referred in kindly terms to Lady Hardinge's presence here, by my side, and I need hardly assure you that she desires to associate herself with me in expressing our gratitude for the hearty reception which you have given us.

The territories entrusted to a Viceroy's care are so vast, and the distances to be travelled so immense, that it is only by the most methodical arrangement of his tours that he can hope to attain even a slight personal acquaintance with every portion of them; and some are apt to escape even that attention. But when I learned that Nagpur had not been visited officially by any of my immediate predecessors, I determined that I would pay an early visit to this old capital of the Central Provinces, and see what I could of it, and of its people in the brief time at my disposal. I am well aware of the great progress and development that have been realised by the Central Provinces during the past few years, and, knowing well that under the beneficient care of my friend, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Nagpur would suffer no neglect through my absence, I might have hesitated before turning my steps in this direction; but, if I felt any hesitation, it has been removed by the kindness of your welcome, which has made me feel that I am at home among friends, the moment I have set foot within your boundaries.

We have before us to-morrow a ceremony of great importance, and I do not think that you will expect me on the present occasion to do more than to express my pleasure at meeting you. But, before I pass on, I should like to say that the happy language in which you have referred to his Imperial Majesty's recent visit to India, and to your city, and to his Coronation Durbar, fills me with confidence as to the future; and, if words have any meaning at all, the message which his Majesty brought us is already ripening in the fruit of a better mutual understanding between all classes, and a brighter outlook for the people of this country.

I will not detain you longer, except to thank you once again for your cordial welcome, and to assure you that I shall make it my business to see that your expression of loyal devotion and affectionate recollection of their visit, shall be brought to the ears of their Imperial Majesties.

All the members of the Nagpur Municipal Committee, headed by Sir Gangadharrao, Rao Bahadur Bapurao Dada, and Mr. Dick, were then presented. His Excellency next invested Rao Bahadur Kashinath and Mr. Andrew Mitchell with medal of the Imperial Service Order, and bestowed the Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal on Rao Saheb Daji Ramchandar.

Their Excellencies then drove, through the gaily-decorated streets and handsome arches of welcome, to Government House, the escort being provided by the 32nd Lancers and Nagpur Mounted Infantry. The streets were lined by the troops of the Kamptee Garrison and the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, and were crowded with spectators. The children of the Municipal Primary School were assembled in the Exhibition Park to see their Excellencies pass, and subsequently had sweets distributed among them.

This afternoon her Excellency visited the different hospitals, and Lord Hardinge accorded interviews to the Feudatory Chiefs; and in the evening his Excellency was the guest of the Central Provinces Commission at their annual dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 16.

As now arranged, his Excellency the Governor of Bombay will visit Karachi on the 20th January next.

COTTON GAMBLING.

Draft Bengal Bill before the Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DEC. 16.

The Bengal Cotton-Gambling draft Bill is now before the Government of India, and will shortly be considered. The Bill, it is understood, will be accepted, and the Bengal Council will then proceed with the legislation on the subject. The ordinance will remain in force for six months, and, meanwhile, the Provincial Legislative Council will be enabled to pass an act prohibiting cotton-gambling in Bengal.

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Morris Travers' Departure Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 16.

In consequence of the report that Dr. Morris Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, had obtained a more lucrative position in England, and contemplated leaving the Institute, the Associated Press representative interviewed him. Dr. Travers emphatically denied the rumour, adding that in no circumstances would he consider anything else till he had accomplished all that he had set himself to do in connection with the Tata scheme. The statement was equally preposterous that the project was reduced to a state of insolvency. Far from that being the case, they were now really working on a four-lakh balance.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

First Conference in Central Provinces.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DEC. 16.

The fiftieth anniversary of British rule has been marked by the summoning of the first Provincial Co-operative Conference, which was held here on the 14th December. Two hundred delegates of central banks and unofficial workers and a large body of officials assembled. The proceedings were opened by the Hon. Mr. Fox Strangways, Financial Commissioner, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Benjamin Robertson, whose deep interest in co-operative matters is so much appreciated by the people. Mr. Fox Strangways, in an able and eloquent speech, assured the conference of the belief of the administration in the future of the movement. Commenting on the progress made, he said this had been more rapid than even the most sanguine prophet could have foretold. The fact that the societies had, many of them, already weathered a year of severe scarcity, namely, 1907-08, showed that their organisation had been sound. The problem of the future lay in the provision of an adequate system of audit and control to meet expansion on a really large scale. It would be impossible to create a huge Government department for the express purpose of audit and control. Government would certainly do its fair share, but co-operators must also assist. Past difficulties had all been solved, and it was for the conference to grapple with this very vital question. Success in the past was due to the co-operation between Government and the people, and hopes for the future were centred in the continuance of a joint effort.

The Financial Commissioner then retired, and the chair was taken by Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of co-operation in the Central Provinces. He read an interesting paper on the history of the movement, and was followed by Mr. N. K. Chawdhari with a paper on "Co-operation in Agriculture."

Next, the Registrar, Mr. Crosthwaite, introduced the subject of unions for agricultural improvements on scientific lines. The formation of these valuable unions is having careful attention in the Central Provinces, and their aims and methods were described by Messrs. Evans and Clouton, the Deputy Directors of Agriculture, and by Mr. Low, the Director, and also by other practical workers like Rai Bahadur Bishan Dutt Shukul, of Sihore, and Mr. Hemingway, Deputy Commissioner, Betul.

The working of industrial societies was next discussed, and the direction which the co-operative effort in this is taking was explained.

Rao Bahadur N. R. Kelkar introduced the much-vexed question of the necessity for making tenancy land of all kinds transferable by members to their societies. Opinions were very much divided on the matter, and it was decided that further experience was necessary of actual co-operative work before any decision could be arrived at.

The work of provincial banks, cattle insurance, and the formation of a central audit union were all dealt with by the conference, which closed after a most successful sitting, with a vote of thanks to the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis.

A conference committee was formed, which represented the central banks, and the conference will henceforward be a regular annual fixture in the co-operative programme. The programme was drawn up by Mr. Crosthwaite, the Registrar, who was the convener of the conference. He gave a detailed history of the working of the societies in these provinces, and impressed upon the people how co-operative principle had developed here, and what great possibilities of improvement in agriculture there were owing to its development.

DOCTORS IN INDIA.

Private Practitioners to be Encouraged.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DELHI, DEC. 16.

A reply has been received from the Secretary of State on the question of the growth of an independent medical profession in India, and it has been settled that, pending the report of the Royal Commission, individual cases will be settled on their respective merits.

The civil cadre of the Indian Medical Service will remain unaltered.

ACTING MADRAS JUDGE.

Professor from Law College, Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 16.

The following Press *communique* has been issued :—H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Faiz Hassan Badruddin Tyabji, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, Professor, Law School, Bombay, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, in place of the Hon. Justice Abdul Rahim, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, who is appointed to serve on the Public Services Commission.

SIR JOHN NIXON ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 16.

Lieut.-General Sir John Nixon, K. C. B., commanding the Southern Army, and staff arrived at Secunderabad this morning on a tour of inspection. He was met on the platform by Lieut.-General Sir John Woon, commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, Maj.-General Kenyon Slaney, commanding the troops in Secunderabad, Brigadier-General Wadeson, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, Col. Smyth, P. M. O., and senior and staff officers of the Cavalry Brigade and the Secunderabad Infantry Brigade. A guard of honour of the King's Light Infantry, with band and colours, was present, and at Trimulgherry a salute was fired by the Royal Artillery.

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

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MR. GOKHALE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 16.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale arrived here at 7-15 this morning, and was received at the station by the Hon. Sardar Coopooswamy Mudliar, Mr. Apte, Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Mr. Kelker, municipal councillors, and many other prominent men of the city. He was profusely garlanded.

The Government of India will shortly begin preparation of the Financial Statement for the next year. Mr. E. H. A. Blunt, C. S., from the United Provinces, has been placed on special duty for the cold weather season.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

STATE GOVERNORS.

The Referendum.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, DEC. 1.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Hughes), in the House of Representatives moved the second reading of the Constitution Alteration (Trusts) Bill. The measure he said, was a proposal to give Parliament power to deal with the most menacing factor of modern life. Under the Bill commerce would be carried on under conditions of unrestricted competition, which would benefit the consumer. Things had changed from the past. They were now living half way up the pyramid of economic production, and machinery and combination had had the effect of brushing small trades and small manufacturers aside. He had been able to show how largely competition was eaten away under the present system. Competition now did not exist, but their Constitution was frame to deal with a condition of things in which competition was the main factor. He proceeded to recapitulate the history of American trusts, and claimed that unrestricted power begot tyranny. As yes, he said, the Commonwealth had not fallen so helplessly into the grip of the trusts that it could not shake itself free. The present law had proved to be futile, and therefore should be amended to allow Commonwealth interference with all trusts and combines. It was proposed not merely to control wages boards, but also as a logical sequence to that step to fix prices to consumers. Even Carnegie had admitted the necessity of having a body charged with that duty. In protectionist countries trusts had greater power to enhance prices than in free trade countries. The debate was adjourned.—Mr. Hughes then moved the second reading of the Constitution Alteration Bill, dealing with the nationalisation of monopolies. Nationalisation he said, had always been a strong plank of the Labor platform. The proposal was enforced in Germany, and favored in other countries. The tendency of the age was towards nationalisation of public utilities. Public trams were being run by municipalities in various parts of the world, and in Germany coal mines were being operated by the State. Nationalisation was, under the Bill, to be exercised in a definite way by industries being taken over under compensation and worked as was thought best in the public interest. It was a plain and business-like proposition to deal with enterprises in full action.—The debate was adjourned.—Mr. Hughes moved the second reading of the Constitution Alteration Bill, enabling a Commonwealth Arbitration Court to deal with railway disputes. He said the proposal was different from that submitted in 1904, when the Arbitration Bill was under consideration, and which the present leader of the Opposition refused to accept. One of the most effective ways to secure industrial peace was to give the Commonwealth power to deal with railway disputes. It was desirable that the Commonwealth Parliament should have that power.—The debate was adjourned.

ABOLISHING STATE GOVERNORS.

In the Assembly on Wednesday Mr. Turvey, the new Labor member who recently carried against the Government reduction of £1,000 in the Government House vote on the Estimates, moved that the Colonial Office be petitioned to permit the duties of State Governor to be performed by citizens of the State. He had he said, no desire to see the appointments out of the hands of the Imperial Government, but the Governor-General was a sufficient Imperial link, and the change would be economical. The people expected when Federation was established, that the cost of government would be reduced. The Premier (Mr. Soudan) said the Government would not oppose the motion, but he would move an amendment substituting "Commonwealth" for State citizen. He thought it preferable that the Governor should be quiet apart from all political parties. He did not think much would be saved by the change Government House and the dignity of the position would have to be kept. It was certainly not overstaffed now, and Parliament had not spent much money. The Federation talk about economy had been merely birdlime. He thought there should be unity of movement among the States in this matter. The motion, on being passed by the Assembly, should be sent to the Council, so that the petition should be from Parliament. Mr. Underwood, the North-West Labour member, disagreed with the Premier. The people of Pilbarra, he said were not prepared to pay for the dignity. He himself would be prepared to take the Governorship at £500 a year and do it well. Other Labour members supported the motion.—The debate was adjourned.

RADIUM AND DISEASE.

The question of providing a radium bank or banks for the treatment of disease has for some time been under consideration. Mr. Watt, the Premier, expressed his readiness some months ago to devote £1,500 to the purpose, provided that an agreement could be arrived at by three hospitals which have skin disease departments—Melbourne, Alfred, and St. Vincent's—to utilise the bank on different days. Dr. K. Hiller, Dr. A. W. F. Noyes, Dr. A. Lewers, and Dr. S. Argyle had an interview to-day with the Premier, when they contended that it would not be practicable to arrange for the bank to be carried from hospital to Hospital. Sometimes there had to be long exposures—as long as 60 hours. Mr. Watt said he could not see his way to set apart £1,500 for each Hospital, but he would provide £1,000 for each, provided the hospital in each instance contributed £500. In other words, the State would give a total of £3,000 if the hospitals raised £1,500. Mr. Watt suggested subsequently that perhaps some generous private persons might care to help the hospitals to make up the £1,500

AFTER 20,000 YEARS.

A discovery of great scientific interest was made a few days ago, at Messrs. Steers Bros. quarry, Raglan-parade, Warrnambool. As a block of sandstone was being removed from a depth of 10 ft. from the surface several human footprints, were observed on the face of the stone in an excellent state of preservation, and it is expected that others will be uncovered in a day or two. The prehistoric man had evidently walked in an oblique direction up the sloping side of what was then probably a coastal sand dune. The material had not then consolidated into stone, as is shown by the bulge of the sand caused by its displacement under the weight of the man. Melbourne scientists are to be asked to inspect the stones. The specimens are much finer and more distinct than the famous one found in the same neighborhood many years ago and now in the Warrnambool Museum. The discovery confirmed the opinion of Dr. Klaatsch, of the Leipsig University, who visited Warrnambool a few years ago, and pronounced the imprints to be those of prehistoric man. That specimen caused much discussion by scientists throughout Europe, and Dr. Klaatsch considered that Australia and the Continent it was connected with in the early tertiary times was the oradle of the human race. Messrs. Steers' quarry was apparently a sand dune close to an ancient sea beach, about two and a half miles inland from the present sea beach. A moderate estimate of the age of the footprints is from 20,000 to 30,000 years. Arrangements will, doubtless be made for the members of the British Association of Scientists, who visit Melbourne in 1914, to see these valuable specimens.

FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

The South Australian Frozen Meat Exporters Association is conferring with the Minister of Agriculture and the officers of his department with the object of endeavouring to induce to enter more extensively upon the breeding of meat suitable for export. The fact that at the present time there is a shortage of meat which is world wide indicates that there will be a good market for many years to come, and it is important that every facility should be given to producers so that they may be encouraged to take advantage of the good prices that are expected to obtain in the future. It is recognised that the difficulties in handling meat for export, such as have occured lately, are a serious discouragement to breeders, and, in a measure, may have contributed to the present dwindling volume of meat exported. It is desired, therefore, to take steps to bring about an

[*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

improvement in the manner of dealing with stock intended for export, and especially with the glut quantities which at certain seasons of the year have to be disposed of as rapidly as possible. Circulars have been sent to the stock and station agents asking for information, or suggestions, that may assist the committee of the association in drawing up a report for submission to the Minister. It is proposed in this report to point out the difficulties and drawbacks that face the producer under existing arrangements, and to submit suggestions for improvements, that will enable stock to be transported and killed with the least possible delay. If a producer can be reasonably sure that when he sends away stock in prime condition it will not deteriorate for lack of proper facilities to deal with it, the committee feel that the breeding of meat suitable for export will be more extensively followed. The committee is inviting suggestions from breeders of stock and others interested in promoting this valuable industry.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Radical alterations have been made by the departmental board appointed by the Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley) to formulate the final plan on which the Federal capital is to be built. The design placed first in the majority report of the recent city planning competition was used as the groundwork, but the members found that the absence of a knowledge of local condition rendered it imperative that several extensive departures should be made. The new plan is said to be an ideal one for a large inland city. There will be a lake in the centre of the city, as provided in the prize design, but its shape will probably be found to be much more picturesque than that originally laid down. The report and plans will be laid before the House of Representatives to-morrow by Mr. O'Malley.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

A Bill was circulated on Friday to amend the Immigration Restriction Act. In addition to naming certain new classes of undesirable persons who are not permitted to enter Australia, provision is made for the establishment of Commonwealth medical bureaus at places outside Australia, and for the compulsory examination of all intending immigrants irrespective of whether they are assisted passengers or not. It is proposed to exclude the following:—(a) Any person not possessed of the prescribed certificate of health; (b) any idiot, imbecile, feeble-minded person, or epileptic; (c) any person suffering from tuberculosis or any loath-some or dangerous communicable disease, either general or local; (e) any person suffering from any other disease or physical defect or mental defect which might render the person concerned a charge on a public institution; (f) any person who has been convicted of a crime, sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more, unless five years have elapsed since the end of the imprisonment; (h) any prostitute procurer, or person living on the prostitution of others. In ports where there is no Commonwealth medical officer, the examination is to be carried out by the ship's doctor. A passenger who does not possess a certificate will, in certain circumstances, be allowed to undergo examination on arrival, but will run the risk of being turned back. Even if within three years of stepping on shore a passenger is found to be suffering from an undesirable malady, he may be declared prohibited unless he can show that the trouble was contracted after arrival.

WHALING IN WESTERN AUSTRALIAN WATERS.

Three weeks ago there set out from Fremantle four whalers and a boiling-down vessel, on an experimental cruise in the ocean in the vicinity of Flinders Bay. On Saturday the Fynd, under Captain Bull, returned to Fremantle to replenish her bunkers. Captain Bull, who is also in charge of the whole whaling fleet now in Frenchman's Bay, spoke of the success of the venture. Up to the time of the Fynd's departure from the temporary headquarters of the fleet, some 55 sperm whales had been secured. The majority of the catch were small whales, which yielded only a small amount of oil, but at the same time the presence of a number of larger whales of the same species suggests that the old occupation of whaling is likely to be revived. Captain Bull stated that it was the intention of his company to establish a permanent oil extracting station on the north-west coast and the necessary appliances are expected to arrive in this State in February next. Captain Bull in the Fynd leaves shortly on a cruise of the North-West as far as Mont. Bello Islands, to select a site for the foundation of a northern base of operations.

GOLD ON AN ISLAND.

Considerable excitement has been caused on Woodlark Island by the discovery of good gold in large quantities. In a dispatch to the Minister of External Affairs, dated October 17, Judge Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, stated that all the claims at Karavakum seemed to be doing very well. For August the extraordinary return of 1,090 oz. of gold had been obtained from 128 tons. "Of course," added Judge Murray, "it is hardly possible that returns of this kind will continue, and as the lowest depth reached as yet is only 70 ft. the future of the mine cannot be regarded as other than problematical. It may prove one of the richest mines known or the reef may pinch out at any moment. At present it is being examined by Mr. Newman on behalf of the Mount Morgan Company. Mr. Newman is, I believe, also to examine two other claims. Should the Mount Morgan Company take over these claims, or any of them, the possibilities of Woodlark are likely to be fully developed. So far want of capital has been an obstacle to development."

A.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TRANSFERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 16.

Majors Collins and Campbell, Royal Engineers, are confirmed as Assistants Commanding Royal Engineers in the Military services.

Col. Houston, R. E., is confirmed as Commanding the Royal Engineers of A. Division.

Capt. Swanston, A.V.C., is appointed Veterinary Officer of the Cavalry School, Saugor.

On the arrival of A Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery from South Africa, the following transfers are ordered:—Major Keyworth, A Battery, to remain in India unposted; Capts. Curling and Lanyon transferred to the Home Establishment; Lieut. Hutchison posted to N Battery; Lieut. Findlay to U Battery; and Lieut. Marsh transferred to E Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieut. W. Lewisohn, No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lients. (District Officers) C. Harris and F. Syrett have been posted to the Royal Field Artillery in India, for duty with Ammunition Columns.

Capt. R. Longstaff, 14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Allahabad, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS etc.

14th Sikhs.—Major F. A. Jacques, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lt.-Colonel F. C. Palin appointed Commandant, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

STAFF.

Lieutenant E. Bradney, R. E., is transferred from Ahmednagar to Belgaum Brigade.

Captain A. H. W. Elias, 1st Gurkhas, on return from leave, resumed his duties as Station Staff Officer Rangoon, vice Captain Beasley, Royal Garrison Artillery.

REGIMENTAL.

79th Carnatic Infantry.—Lieut. E. J. Semini to be officiating Double Company Commander, vice Captain Waring, on leave.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain J. H. McCudden, 127th Infantry, and Captain C. Kennedy-Craufurd-Stuart, 21st Cavalry.

32nd Cavalry.—Captain J. B. Egerton to be officiating Squadron Commander, vice Major J. C. Sherer, officiating as 2nd-in-Command; Captain C. S. Cameron to be officiating Squadron Commander, vice Major C. H. Hawes, on leave.

Lieutenant C. O. R. Mosse, 120th Infantry, has qualified for final retention in the Indian Army.

The undermentioned Officers passed in subject C. for promotion:—Lieut. E. T. Hormer, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment. Lieut. R. A. Dowas, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—Captain T. W. H. Jones, 94th Infantry, 8 months, ex India, Medical Certificate; Major G. V. Holmes, 43rd Regiment, 1 year, ex India; and Hony. Captain and Quarter Master R. T. Baxter, 1st Bn., Royal Munster Fusiliers, 1 year, ex India.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 13.

The celebrations yesterday by the local schools to commemorate the anniversary of the Coronation of H. I. M. King George V at Delhi last year were, indeed, general and bespoke enthusiastic loyalty to the throne of Great Britain. In the matter of sports, the Chudder Ghaut All Saints' Institution stood to the forefront. The programme was a lively one, interesting alike to big and small, and Mr. Sane Laver, the proprietor of the Secunderabad firm known as Laver and Company, very kindly presided. In the items restricted to boys over 16 years of age, Mahomed Yasin Khan won the silver medal for the flat race, D. Gay for the high jump, Fernandez for throwing the cricket ball, and D. Gay for putting the shot. For boys under 16 years, Salam Khan won the silver medal in the flat race, and also in the potato race, and A. David secured the prize for the long jump. For those under 10 years, P. Finglass, in the boot race, first passed the winning post, but was disqualified for a defect in the lacing of his boots, and the next boy won. The blindfold race was secured by B. Pearce. Then followed two tugs-of-war. In the first, the ex-students of All Saints' beat the Local Medical College team, but in the second pull they themselves were defeated by the present students amid vociferous cheering from the spectators and their schoolmates. Pugilism was also in evidence, and many entered the ring in the three-round contests. Boy Byrn was pitted against boy Francis, and the fight was the most amusing, as the little fellows were actually dancing to the music—a fast march—played by the band in attendance. An extra round was allowed by the referee, as both the combatants were on equal terms, and boy Byrn won on points. In the bantam-weights, J. DeMonte faced W. Miller. The latter put in a good fight, and beat DeMonte in the very first round. D. Moss then met C. Balm. Both stood to their guns bravely, but in the third round Balm got blown, and lossed by many points. The fight between O. Moss and W. Miller was uninteresting, as the former received a knock out in thirty-seconds, and was incapable of coming back to the attack. Another good show with the gloves was between R. Skinner and K. Strelly. One hit the other in right good earnest during the whole three rounds, but, both standing honours easy, another round was allowed, with the result that Strelly was declared the winner. E. Ross, the bantam-weight champion of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, then got within the ropes, and exhibited a sparring contest with F. Pearl and D. Moss, but the latter had no chance with him, and had to retire gracefully. Lastly, came the fight between E. Ross and W. Miller. The latter went it gamely with some promise of success, but Ross was more than a match, and won easily. This concluded the sports, and, before giving away the prizes, Mr. Laver made a small speech. He began by asserting that he himself had been an orphan boy, brought up by his "alma mater," the All Saints' Institution, and his gratitude to the good fathers was unbounded. That if proof were needed for the beneficent actions of the Catholic priests, he stood before the present boys as an object that reaped the benefits of the care he received while he was dependent on the institution. He exhorted all those connected with the school in the past or the present never to forget their obligation to the fathers who are actual parents to their charges. He then eulogised the progress that has been made since the time he left school, and before concluding he impressed on the boys that when they get on their own footing, they must try their level best to appreciate, in a substantial way, all the benefits they had derived at the school. Personally, he said, he owed a life-long obligation to the All Saints, and he did not believe he would ever be able to repay it. Mr. Laver was loudly applauded for the candour of his remarks. Thereafter he distributed the prizes to the winners.

Preceding the above, the Secunderabad St. Patrick's Boys' School, recently established for the exclusive benefit of European and Eurasian lads, had a day of it yesterday morning. It was the occasion of the closing of the school for the Christmas vacation, the distribution of prizes, and a farewell address to the retiring Rector. At 10 o'clock precisely, Major and Mrs. Buller arrived and were received by the school staff, the former presided, and the latter gave away the prizes. A delightful programme was gone through by a juvenile corps of youngsters between 8 and 12 years of age. The various songs sung were creditably rendered, and the Latin dialogue was really worth hearing. Fathers Colli and Barrett, Sister Juliet of St. Ann's Convent, Miss Hobkirk and Miss Correa deserve to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. Major Buller, the Cantonment Magistrate, gave a neat little speech, in which he said: "Boys do well. If you learn, learn well; if you play, play well; if you pray, pray well; and if you work, work well. School life teaches you all this, and hence school life is the happiest." After the speech the boys and others were served with sweets and light refreshments. In his report the European Inspector of Schools gave a very good account of St. Patrick's School after holding his official examination.

MARATHI LITERATURE.

Maharaja of Indore Visits a Bombay Library.

A "pan supari" entertainment in connection with the Bombay Library of purely Marathi literature was held in honour of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Tukojirao Holkar of Indore on Saturday, the 14th instant. The hall of the library was filled to overflowing. Among those present being Dr. Sir Balchandra Krishna, Rao Bahadurs Talcherkar and Vandekar, Rao Saheb Bole, Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, and Messrs. Koregaunkar, Mantri, and others.

Sir Balchandra, in opening the proceedings, said they were the more pleased to welcome his Highness in view of the fact that he was a great lover of education and has gone so far in spreading it among his subjects that he has made it a free accomplishment, which was still "under consideration" in other places. He had also, like his Highness the Gaekwar, opened libraries in his State.

The institution in which they were assembled had been formally started in 1895 by a few enthusiastic gentlemen, who held a preliminary meeting under the presidency of Rao Saheb Vinayek Kondadew Oke. In 1898 the collection of books was taken in hand. At the present moment they possessed about 10,000 books, including some manuscripts, many of the volumes being more than 100 years old. They had all been used by ordinary readers and by people who were writing works of their own. In providing the library with a suitable building, they had been greatly encouraged by his Highness the Gaekwar. His Highness had promised that, if a project were undertaken for having the institution's own building, he would consider what assistance he could give. That offer had stimulated them to work hard for collecting subscriptions for the building fund, and they had been able to secure Rs. 20,000. This had all been spent in the construction of the building in which they now met. They had had to spend Rs. 6,000 more for the construction, and that sum represented a debt. The Gaekwar had given Rs. 6,000, the Chief of Ichalkaranji Rs. 500, and other illustrious personages similar donations. Dramatic companies and circuses had also supported them from benefit performances. The speaker submitted that if his Highness also helped them as the other Indian princes had done, they were confident of being able, not only to wipe out the debt, but to keep a sum to our credit. To place the Marathi literature within the reach of the poorest, they had fixed the minimum fee as low as two annas. The library was open to the use of the Marathi-speaking public throughout the Presidency.

The Maharaja, in returning thanks, said he had been greatly impressed with all he had heard and seen there. He wished them every success in their endeavours. (Loud cheers.)

The Maharaja was then garlanded, and Dr. G. B. Prabhakar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to his Highness for gracing the occasion with his presence, which was carried with acclamation.

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NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE LAND POLICY.

The following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers:—

London, Dec. 1.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd-George), addressing a meeting of 3,000 persons at Aberdeen yesterday, said that land was at the root of all questions of poverty and social reform, and he advised that the land system should be burst up, for our social and economic conditions were bound by the feudal system. There was plenty of land for the race to develop, and to bring forth fruit a hundredfold for the people hungering for it. This was the hour of the great inquisition of the people of Scotland, which was infected with a pestilence of land famine, while thousands of acres in the Highlands were given over to deer and sport, although they had once yielded the finest soldiers in the world.

He vigorously defended the National Insurance Act against mis-statements, distortions, and falsehoods, and gave examples of large returns secured from small contributions, including the case of a consumptive who received £200 for 4s. 8d. The Insurance Act was going well, and after January, the nation would have £1,500,000 for the women to nurse and nourish the sick with. The people had already got £6,000,000 for medical treatment, which would benefit 2,000,000 workmen. The machinery of the Empire had once been directed to human slaughter, while proverty and sickness were left to the Boards of Guardians, and once a great Emperor had added lustre to his fame by visiting the wounded after a battle, but now we had an Emperor who walked about the hospitals and visited the sick and infirm. All this brought new dignity to the Empire.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

Berlin, Dec. 2.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states: "The Imperial Chancellor (Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg) has informed a leading member of the Centre that the recent Papal encyclical enjoining German Catholic artisans to belong to purely Catholic trade unions, represented the limit of interference by the Vatican which could be permitted, and a recurrence would cause the withdrawal of the German Minister at the Vatican. Interest arises from the issue, as Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg is depended upon the Catholic vote to combat the Socialists. The friction has been increased by the Federal Council's rejection of Bavaria's claim for a more liberal interpretation of the anti-Jesuit law."

The "Volks Zeitung" and the "Germania" declare that the Catholics will never tolerate the police regime which Prussianised Germany seeks to impose upon the Jesuit propaganda.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

London, Dec. 2.

Mr. Warkden, secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association, states that the railway companies have notified the Government that unless legislation is passed during the present session to enable them to increase their rates, they will withdraw the concessions granted to the men at the close of the big strike and leave the Government to face a national railway strike.

Mr. Williams, secretary of the Railway Servants' Society, speaking at Manchester yesterday, said that the Midland Railway Company was victimising the men who were concerned in the big strike, and if the company did not stop this, the unions would be compelled to take action.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

New York, Dec. 1.

Speaking at a meeting in New York yesterday, and referring to the coming departure of Mr. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, said that all Americans should read Mr. Bryce's writings on the South American Republics, for these established the fact that the Monroe doctrine had fulfilled its mission. With a combined population of 60,000,000, the Republics were now able to protect themselves, thus relieving the United States of a great and serious responsibility. This should silence the advocates of increased expenditure upon the American naval and military forces.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

London, Dec. 1.

The "News of the World" states that following upon a convivial gathering of negro music hall artists in a house at Bloomsbury early this morning, a negress shot dead Jessie Mackintosh, an English actress, who had been living with the assailant's husband. The murder took place on a staircase, and when the party of artists rushed up the stairs to investigate the affair, the negress pointed the revolver at her husband, only to find that her supply of cartridges was exhausted. The husband sheltered himself in a bedroom. The negress rushed into an adjoining street, but she was pursued by the negroes, who captured her after an exciting chase and handed her over to the police.

MOROCCO.

London, Dec. 1.

The "Times" states: "By the Franco-Spanish treaty, Spain losses a considerable area of territory in the north and south zones in Morocco, and she agrees not to fortify the Moroccan coast opposite Gibraltar. The Spanish clergy will lose their religious privileges in the French zone, although they will retain their properties. All new religious establishments will be in French hands. Tangier and its vicinity will come under international regime."

BRITISH PROSPERITY.

London, Dec. 1.

In consequence of increased prosperity in the shipping trade, the Shipping Federation has decided substantially to increase wages from the first of next month.

There is considerable difficulty in securing weavers to meet the demands of the cotton boom, and as a result many old women who retired from work 20 years ago, have been requisitioned to keep the looms going.

THE KING AND THE TURF.

London, Dec. 1.

Speaking at a meeting of the Gimcrack Club yesterday Sir John Thursby definitely denied the report that the King was retiring from the turf. His Majesty had enformed Lord Derby that he intended to participate in horse racing as far as his duty engagements permitted.

LYNCH LAW.

New York, Dec. 1.

At Shrevelort, in Louisiana, on Friday, three negro prisoners attacked a deputy sheriff, and beat him into unconsciousness. They then escaped to the woods, but were subsequently recaptured. As they were being taken back to gaol, a mob of white men overpowered the guards and hanged the negroes from trees in a neighbouring swamp.

At Cordelia, in Georgia, last week, a negro shot two white women after he had assaulted one of them. He was arrested and was about to be tried yesterday, when a mob, assembled at the courthouse, overpowered the guards, and dragged the negro to a tree and hanged him.

THE NORTH POLE.

New York, Dec. 1.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Aero Club at Boston yesterday, Captain Bartlett, who accompanied Admiral Peary on the latter's victorious Arctic expedition, said that the safest and easiest way to reach the North Pole would be by aeroplane, as the Pole was merely a four-hours' flight from Cape Jessup. The conditions for such a flight would be perfect in July and August.

IN BRIEF.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.

The Liberals in the Dominion Parliament are planning to conduct a campaign of obstruction with the object of bringing about a general election on the naval issue.

New York, Dec. 1.

The United States Health Department has adopted the system introduced by Dr. Harker, of Sydney University, for the fumigation and disinfection of ships.

EN PASSANT.

From the numerous signs, ever and anon apparent, one might without any great stretch of imaginative faculty put down the British soldier as a near link to barbarism, especially in this country. He is under an eternal ban as far as civil amenities are concerned—he is looked upon with some inexplainable apprehension by the majority of natives, and with those in authority over him not infrequently treated as a child. A certain amount of liberty is his, but he cannot go far wrong, for during certain periods of the leisure hours there is a certain shadowing by patrolling sections, who may be distinguished by prominent letters on the sleeves of their coats, which would, it is presumed, inspire confidence probably absent where the unembellished warrior was concerned. In various parts of the city one may read that "soldiers cannot be served"—one very prominent sign that "Mr. Thomas Atkins" is taboo where the scum of the earth might get his value for current coin of the realm. One may admit, to some extent, that reason obtains for the prohibition in the low parts of a native city, for one or two inebriated white men, of a class not ordinarily particular as to the locality of their recreative desires, have sometimes a tendency to raise a veritable hornet's nest, he in the King's uniform being often accredited with superlative prowess on such occasions, and therefore to be discouraged by the tavern-keeper. Probably on their part the military authorities would not wish to have the procedure altered with regard to drinking places of the type suggested, but in centres of established respectability they might well resent the slight inferred in the refusal to supply a soldier with a drink at bars catering for the refreshment of visitors. The recent case reported of some caterers at "Maidanis," who, it was alleged by correspondence in a local daily, declined to serve men in his Majesty's uniform, may be quoted as an example. Following this there came an order that this place was put out of bounds for troops in garrison, a ruling since rescinded, which, it has been suggested, might have been to some extent influenced by the slight offered to soldiers, rather than on account of any recurring instances of misbehaviour on their part. A solitary case, here and there, would recoil on the head of the offender, and could not be taken into serious consideration. On the several occasions of my visits to this rendezvous, the signs of exuberance, or rowdyism, if apparent at all, were confined to respectably dressed civilians, over whom, of course, there is no control as compared to the possibilities of surveillance obtaining in military procedure. In a word, soldiers are generally well behaved, and it remains a scandal that any public caterers should be permitted to refuse them refreshment, a fact that licensing authorities should be compelled to establish.

In these days it is well-known that the Services are gradually losing any attraction from the point of view usually associated with the choosing of a career. Especially in the Army, enlistment is too often a necessity bred of temporary inability to secure employment. The short service system has pandered to the contingency, with the result one so frequently realises, in the throwing out on the world of a constant stream of able-bodied men, who during the few years of service have lost touch with the requirements of ordinary business and naturally find it difficult to compete even if a change be afforded them. In India, notwithstanding the disadvantges briefly suggested at the beginning of this paper, there is an element of attraction to the soldier entirely overlooking Home garrisons, and there is little doubt that he would remain happy in the service "and he nothing known" of the facility of resigning active military duties after a few years, and if he could retain the option of exchange into regiments serving in this country with the privilege of periodical visits home. Few would venture to assert that the soldier under the present short service system is the equal of the campaigner who made the army a life career, and was able to live with a sustaining pension, and, in numerous cases, a substantial sum as the result of his deferred pay. Results of the prevailing system would appear to point to constant anxiety on the part of the authorities or those having the interest of military matters at heart, to solve the problem of what to do for time-expired soldiers, which takes the form in not a few instances of polite bagging. The opinion erstwhile commonly expressed, that the Briton will not tolerate conscription, is entering the last wearing-down phase, as the eyes of the public are being opened to the fact that in essential militant countries the Army enforces a first place in the general respect of the nation, a position the volunteer soldier of Great Britain might look for, in a general way, in vain.

The contribution to the naval defence of the Empire by our Colonies, which touches a magnificent point in the recent announcement from Canada, has a certain infection, even for this country, for rumours are not absent that in some shape or other offers will be forthcoming in the attempt to vie with the loyalty of their co-subjects. It is, however, apparent that in some circles such an idea as applied to India is not considered advisable. It is hinted that, although in cases such as these the Princes of this country are ever ready to make sacrifices on their part to participate in schemes for the good of the Empire, there is a nearer call for the use of their revenues, and that questions of military and naval import should devolve entirely on the Government. At a time when retrenchment in military schemes has been advocated with no little zest, when public expenditure in India, great as it is, but meagrely comprehends the necessities of the case, it would be surely inconsistent to attempt to pace it with the Colonies in the matter of building "Dreadnoughts" exigencies differing so materially. The Colonies may yet find it necessary for their existence to add periodically to their fleets, a matter that they can settle for themselves out of revenue over which they have exclusive control. In the natural order of things, if additional naval defensive schemes are necessary for India, the Mother-Country would take the initiative; for the Constitution of this country has no provision for the maintenance of a navy apart from Great Britain. Any surplus of Indian revenues might be more consistently devoted to the interior defence of the country, while the proceeds of overflowing exchequers of Native States, where existent, can find other outlets for the betterment of the people.

We are all more or less conscious of the errors writers, more especially novelists, fall into when they attempt to treat on technical matters—unless to the manner born. And, of course, as one does not take one out of the hundred novels seriously, not even the reviewer himself, the majority of the "bulls" made go unchalleoged to the end. "Every man to his trade" runs the familiar saying, and one may frequently trace in the odd volume that the writer speaks with authority on matters that he has been perfectly familiar with, if not in a professional sense, which not infrequently adds an element of valuable information in the work. In this connection, attention may be diverted with profit and pleasure to a recent function, one of those delightful weekly re-unions of members of the Authors' Club, to wit, that called to entertain Sir John Laughton, the eminent Secretary of the Navy Records Society, more particularly dwelling on the address on "Writers' Errors" given on that occasion. He dwelt exclusively on Naval books, many of which, as he said, "had been written, some by men of letters who had no knowledge of things nautical, and some by seamen who had very little knowledge indeed of letters." One will unhesitatingly agree with him that both qualities were eminently combined in Marryat, as also that the majority of the host of imitators that subsequently sprung up produced dreary things in the way of novels. Similar accord will be given to the suggestion of inaccuracy in reports of newspapers, of which he gives one or two amusing examples. At the funeral of the late King one paper substituted "awirl" for "skirl," which (and the uninitiated will take his word for it) were as different as the two kind of pipes (the Highlander's and the Boatswain's) so much in evidence on that occasion. This description, he said, roused considerable curiosity in a critical circle in which he found himself later on that day. But an instance like this is insignificant compared with the ignorance displayed by not a few Home journals writing of matters connected with this country, some intimacy with which might have greatly enriched this gentleman's post-prandial address on the occasion recorded.

LE TATILLON.

A dozen up-countymen armed with axes and *lathis* forced and entrance into the house of Horgabind Pande, of Jheria, recently. Dacoits looted the house and after pulling out the teeth of the owner ran away with property worth several thousands. No arrest has as yet been made.

NEW BOOKS.

WOMAN AND TO-MORROW.—By W. L. George (Herbert Jenkins).—That is a thoroughly readable and interesting book. It is a clear and straightforward statement of the feminist position and aims, as Mr. George understands them, and, on the whole, his masculine point of view differs very little from that of the numerous women who, during the last few years, have dealt with the same subject. Like them, he bases his demand for an improvement in the position of woman—an enfranchisement not merely political—not on her supposed moral superiority but on her proven mental inferiority, arguing, as many feminist writters have argued before him, that this proven mental inferiority is the natural and inevitable result of woman's environment. An environment which must be altered, and radically altered, not in the interests of woman alone, but in the interests of the man who is her son. Mr. George breaks newer ground in some of the details of his book; as, for instance, when he advocates the complete and total abolition of the domestic servant—a member of society for whom he appears to entertain a real and violent dislike—and again when he suggests, as a means of improving the position of woman, the revival of sumptuary laws. Fine feathers and frequent change of fashion he looks on as the badge and sign of slavery; he is "convinced that woman are degraded by their insensate desire to deck themselves out in finery," at the same time admitting that "they are not entirely to blame—being slaves, they must strive to please." And, with the object of preventing them from wasting time and money on superfluous efforts to please, he would limit their experiments in the dressmaking line and presumably clothe them all in a neat and comfortable uniform. Personally, I see little to object to in the proposal; to the busy and the lazy among women the regulation over all would come as a boon and a blessing. I trust, therefore, that, in the best interests of impecunious husband and frivolous wife, Mr. George will continue to agitate for the revival of sumptuary laws; and I regret to note that he does not seem particularly hopeful about the success of his gallant crusade. Mindful of the fate of former sumptuary edicts he "can assign no date to the drafting" of future ones; nay, he thinks it likely that "the social system itself will collapse before they can be applied." And perhaps he is right; human beings have always kicked, and sometimes kicked with violence, at outside interference with their taste in stuff and colour.

THE CROCK OF GOLD. By James Stephens (Macmillan).—Mr. Stephens's last book, "The Charwoman's Daughter," was so widely read, that his new book is sure to be well received. In his new book, "The Crock of Gold," he has produced a work difficult to label, but of arresting quality. Call it what you like—an Irish folk-lore fantasy, a fairy legend, a prose poem, a philosophical romance, or an allegory—it has in it the stuff of genius. Only an Irishman, heir of the golden wealth of his nation's romantic spirit, could have written this book. Aphorism after aphorism, sparkling, brilliant, and beautiful, light these pages and remain for ever in the reader's mind. His description of the gods and fairies is superb, and haunts one long after the book has been laid aside. It is a prose poem first and foremost, and, for those who like to take it so, an expression of an individual philosophy. For us it stands out as one of the finest romances of its kind written in our time. Its rare romance once more to the throne from which it has been hurled, and places Mr. Stephens's name on the scroll of genius.

ST. QUIN. By Dion Clayton Calthrop (Alston Rivers).—Pure fantasy, not too fantastic to be human, sustains this delicious book on a golden mist. An elfin humour, vibrating between laughter and tears, and wit, pungent but never unkind, keep the reader floating on a diffused ripple of enjoyment all the way. St. Quin was the average well-born Englishman "manque." Born to convention and great estates, he caught the immortal fever of Romance. The seeds of the disorder came to him at twelve from Grimm's Fairy Tales. He would have got over that, but every heir to the house of St. Quin had to undergo, on coming of age, a crucial ordeal. A strange ancestor, knowing his own world and human nature, had ordained a sum of money to give to the eldest son the chance of five years' freedom. With £2,000 the young man was to go abroad and use his legacy. Not a penny more should he have till the time of probation ended. So Edmond St. Quin went out and spent bravely until necessity drove him to work for his bread. In those years he found himself and learned to hate the hidebound life of his class. Then he came home, was recaptured by convention, and married, or rather was married to, a superb girl. They lived harmoniously, but Romance was lacking. St. Quin set himself in secret to construct Romance. His method could only have been devised by a master of pageantry. It is delightfully impossible yet how convincing! At Chiswick Edmond took an old Georgian house, and there he installed a dream-lady, Pamela, for whom he wove a beautiful Georgian fiction. He reconstructed the period; the house became a work of art. A series of quixotic charities provided just the right servants, suitable waifs of the highways and byways. A madder quixotry still, and lo! the imagined Pamela materialised. Here is a delicate situation, if you will; but such is Mr. Calthrop's cunning that the delicacy is never for one moment imperilled; not even when Mrs. St. Quin, herself a secret seeker for Romance, discovers the mysterious lady and asks for explanations. That scene is the cleverest in the book. Whether any other woman than Felicity St. Quin could have carried the affair to a happy issue. It is sufficient that she knew how to succeed. Space alone limits our praise of the subsidiary characters and of the atmosphere in which they move. The setting is the eternal wonder-world of London, revealed by a pure-eyed and ethereal sense of romance. This fairy-story goes upon our choicest shelves, to join the modern novels—also! too few—that we reserve as antidotes to cynicism and middle-age.

THE CLAY'S REVENGE. By Helen George (Stephen Swift).—Miss George has written in "The Clay's Revenge" a clever story, but an unpleasant one—not so much because it deals with an unpleasant theme, but because of its utter inconclusiveness. It seems to us that there are two ways in which to regard immorality—either that this sort of wrong-doing is wrong and nothing can make it right, though repentance and reparation can cleanse the soul; or that the ordinary conventions of our society are unnecessary and ought to be overthrown, in which case the characters of the story should be treated as pioneers and martyrs who must find their happiness in their own consciousness of right-doing. But in Miss George's story everybody remains exactly the same—no one is praised, no one is blamed—there are no consequences of any permanent sort, or even a change of life and habit. The argument seems to rest entirely on the assumption that you may sin as you like, provided you are not found out. The only excuse given for sin is the desire of a woman to have a child of her own. Such a desire might be overmastering, but is it quite useless to suppose that it would not be entirely overwhelming in its consequences. In fact, the matter is treated rather in the spirit of W.S. Gilbert's "Mr. William," who argued, if you remember, that "the greater the temptation to go wrong, the less the sin, so with something that's particularly tempting I'll begin." Bertha Hammersley's temptation was possibly enormous, but enormous temptation generally means a corresponding enormity of crime—which was the exact state of affairs in this particular case.

THEIR HEART'S DESIRE. By Frances Foster Perry (G. P. Putnam's Sons).—It is seldom that each figure thrown on the screen by the lantern light of fiction obtains its "Heart's Desire," but Miss F. F. Perry is successful in bringing about this issue in her recent book, and in a somewhat unconventional manner. The "teeny-weeny" hero, John, is an agreeable sketch of childhood, but one doubts if the girl, Barbara, would so easily have given herself to his father at the behest of the little soul aching for motherly comfort. A short acquaintance, a proposal one day, and a wedding the next, is perhaps startling, but Miss Perry suggests that everyone concerned agreed with the Doctor's mode of wooing, and Joan makes Santa Claus responsible for all developments. We may be ready to admit that surprises arranged by loving hands at Christmastide are enhanced, when thought out, acted upon, and presented without loss of time, but the revolution of bringing home a second wife is not often so simple a matter. However, John's desire is amply gratified when he discovers Barbara and recognises her as his really-mother. The story hovers round the solitary life of a little boy in an atmosphere of doubt and perplexity, groping after companionship, and the solution makes pleasant reading for those who appreciate the study of child-life. By inference one concludes the episode does not owe its staging to England, and perhaps it attracts by reason of its exotic setting.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT RANGOON.

Match between Ceylon and the Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

The Ceylon cricketers arrived in Rangoon on Saturday evening. The opening match with the Rangoon Gymkhana began on Sunday. The weather was sultry. The visitors appeared to be handicapped by the glare, and the matting wicket also inconvenienced them to an extent. The visitors, winning the toss, elected to bat first. At the close of their innings at 3-15 p.m., the total score was 161, the home team having scored 129 for eight wickets, when stumps were drawn. The fielding of the Ceylon team was excellent. The match will be continued to-day.

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

The cricket match between Ceylon and the Rangoon Gymkhana being resumed to-day, the latter's first innings was continued, only 17 runs being scored to-day, which made the total 146 for the home team.

The visitors played an excellent game in the second innings, their total for eight wickets being 345, to which Paterson contributed 63, Sloane Stanley 50, Crawford Peterkin 39 not out, and Clarke 36.

The Gymkhana team in the second innings made 64 for two wickets, to which Garnet contributed 44 and Sinclair 19.

The game will be continued to-morrow.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS OF WESTERN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana.

FEBRUARY 1913.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES AND GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

The above events are open to All Comers (amateurs), but the Committee reserve the right in their discretion of rejecting any entry without giving reason.

The Events will be played on the made Lawn Tennis Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana, and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee.

Grass Courts are not available for the Tournament.

The Tournament will commence on Wednesday, 26th February, 1913, and is estimated to last 10 days.

Entries close on Saturday, 15th February, 1913.

The Entrance Fee for each of the Events will be Rs. 10 for each player, and must be sent with the Entrance Application.

Entries may by sent in at once.

Save as otherwise provided by the Committee the Laws and Regulations of the All England Lawn Tennis Association will apply to all matches in this Tournament.

Each match will be decided by the best of 3 sets.

There will be Championship Cups for both Events.

The names of the annual winners will be engraved on a silver plate attached to the plinths of the Cups. In addition each of the winners will receive a prize of the value of not less than Rs. 75. If entries support it, 2nd and 3rd prizes will be awarded also.

The Championship Cups may never be won outright, and each year the holders if they wish to defend their title will be required to play through.

The decision of the Committe in all matters connected with the Tournament will be final.

N. B.—A further notice stating date and time of the draw will be published hereafter.

ZENANA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Bible and Medical Mission Prize Giving.

The annual prize-distribution of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Girls' High School was held last evening at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpati, when the Hon. Sir Henry Procter presided, and Lady Procter distributed the rewards. An interesting programme of songs, recitation, and Kindergarten games was gone through. A noteworthy feature of the institution is that, although primarily a Christian Mission School, the greater number of pupils are Parsis.

Principal F. D. Wilson read the annual report, which mentioned that at the beginning of the rains the school had safely anchored in its new building. The several changes in the staff were enumerated, notwithstanding which good and steady work had been done.

Nine girls were sent up for Matriculation, four for the Senior Cambridge and three for the Junior. In Geometry, French and Geography in particular there has been marked improvement. More than fifty per cent. passed the Drawing examinations. There were no failures in the Third Grade, all four sent up having gained certificates. The report gratefully acknowledged the help given by Canon Heywood, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Sharpley, Mrs. Ogston, Miss Wiltshire, Mrs. Ponsford and Miss Sharp, in various directions. The school rejoiced to have Sir Henry and Lady Procter present, whose interest and sympathy and substantial aid had so often benefitted the school.

The reading of the report over, Lady Procter gave away the prizes, after which the president delivered his speech. After expressing the pleasure it gave him to preside, and congratulating the staff on the good results attained, Mr Procter addressed himself to the girls. He said a great deal had been heard in recent years of the so-called equality of men and women.

INDIAN FINANCE.

First of "Times" Special Articles.

In its issues of the 21st, 22nd and 28th November, the "Times" gives special prominence to articles on Indian Financial Management, the first of which we reproduce below to be followed by the other two at early dates.

"The articles on "Indian Financial Management" which have appeared in "The Times" represent, as was explained in a leading article, the views of a section only, and not of the whole of the Indian and Anglo-Indian community.

"There are running through the articles striking misconceptions of the intentions of the Fowler Committee of 1898. For example, the writer evidently shares the views of those who are obsessed with the desire to force gold into circulation without any delay. One of them (Mr. Gokhale) said in the Legislative Council in Calcutta that he thought a time must come when silver will have to be restricted in amount as legal tender; and they imagine that thus they will go "Back to the Currency Committee's Report." A perusal of that report will show that the Committee held their immediate and main object to be to establish and maintain the rate of exchange at 1s. 4d., they looked forward to gold coins coming into circulation very gradually, but they did not countenance any steps that would throw difficulties in the way of the people obtaining rupees so long as that coin is preferred, and they indicated their hope that ultimately India should attain the same position as France and the United States of America, in both of which countries silver is unlimited legal tender equally with gold. The views represented in the articles published in "The Times" being so radically different from that of the Fowler Committee, it is not surprising that those who hold them read into the Committee's report meanings not intended and accuse the Government of India of grave departures from the Committee's recommendations. These charges are unfounded. In all the broad main lines the Government of India has followed the recommendations faithfully.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

"The most important of these charges is that in investing the Gold Standard Reserve the Government of India have disregarded the recommendation that the reserve should be "kept in gold." The words in inverted commas occur in a sentence the main purport of which was to prevent the profits on coinage being credited to the Revenue or held as a portion of the ordinary balance, and it is certain that the Committee before writting them had not discussed the relative merits of a metallic and an invested reserve. It is quite in accordance with the usage of expert writers in such context to use the word "gold" as covering gold investments as well as coin or bullion. It is unreasonable to maintain that the Committee by those words intended to exclude gold investments from the reserve. Sir E. Law, the Finance Member to whose lot it fell to start the reserve, was very decided on this point, maintaining emphatically that gold coin and gold securities were one and the same in this respect.

Although the charge that the investment of the reserve is in contravention of the advice of the Fowler Committee is unfounded, the question whether the reserve should be invested is a disputable matter, there being strong arguments on both sides. The consideration in favour of investment is the receipt of interest. The reserve is now so large and is so seldom used that the interest receipts are enormous. Up to date they have exceeded £3,000,000, and they appear to grow at the rate of about £5,000,000 a year. On the other hand, there is the risk of depreciation and the possible delay and difficulty of realizing in critical times the portion held in permanent securities. Up to the present the advantages have been greatly on the side of investment. The loss by depreciation has been about £1,030,000 against the gain of over £3,000,000 in interest, a net gain of £2,000,000. As regards realization, no difficulty was experienced in 1908, when the Stock Market was in a specially unfavourable position, in realizing the full amount required to support exchange; and the reserve is now in a much better position for easy realization, since a far larger part of it is in securities such as Exchequer bonds and Treasury bills with a near date of redemption, and a substantial sum is in cash at short notice and gold. The matter is manifestly suitable for compromise, and no one should object to the recent decision that the next £5,000,000 added to the sterling portion of the reserve shall be kept in gold coin.

THE GOLD MUST BE KEPT IN LONDON.

"There must be no compromise as to the place where the gold coin of the Gold Standard Reserve should be kept. It must be kept in London, not in India. The demand made is not only that investments shall be converted into gold coin, but also that the gold coin shall be kept in India. In urging this course, it is clearly indicated that the use to be made of the reserve in time of need would be to issue sovereigns freely to all applicants in exchange for rupees. This would be a fatal mistake, and would dissipate the reserve without supporting exchange. This assertion requires some little explanation, as a superficial knowledge of the subject might lead to the belief that the best way of supporting exchange is to establish public confidence by continuing the practice—most proper and expedient at times when there is gold available and there is no sign of exchange falling below 1s. 4d.—of the unrestricted issue of sovereigns. When however, exchange shows signs of falling below specie point, other considerations apply. If sovereigns were largely in circulation for export, that operation would support, and tend to raise, exchange. But the exporters would in that case have to pay the full market value of the day for the sovereigns they desire to export and would make no profit out of the fall in exchange. With sovereigns not in circulation to any important extent, and the sole source of supply the Government vaults, whence they would be issued at the fixed rate of £ 1 for Rs. 15, the applicants would for the most part not be bankers or traders requiring them for trade purposes (compliance with whose demands would support exchange) but others whose sole object would be to realize the profit of a small fraction of a penny per rupee which the Government's fixed rate would allow them. Compliance with those demands would not support exchange, and they would be great enough to fritter away the largest stock of sovereigns. The obvious method of supporting exchange when it is weakened by an exceptional trade demand for homeward remittance consequent on an adverse trade balance is to stop the sale of Council bills and meet legitimate trade demands by simultaneously offering to sell bills on London at about specie point such bill being in every way as convenient to the traders as the issue of sovereigns, or more so. This was done with complete success in 1908. But it could obviously not have been done then and could not be done in the future, unless the Gold Standard Reserve was at the disposal of the Secretary of State to be used by him for meeting the bills sold on London. If the gold coins of the reserve are to be kept in India it must be clearly laid down that the only use that is to be made of them in time of stress will be to remit them to London to place the Secretary of State in funds to meet the bills issued on London or to make good the stoppage of Council bills. That this is in accordance with the intentions of the Fowler Committee is shown by their remarks in paragraph 59.

"Although the Government of India should not, in our opinion, be bound by law to part with its gold in exchange for rupees, or for merely internal purposes, we regard it as the principal use of a gold reserve that it should be freely available for foreign remittances whenever the exchange falls below specie point; and the Government of India should make its gold available for this purpose, when necessary, under such conditions as the circumstances of the time may render desirable. For example, the Government of India might, if the exchange showed a tendency to fall below specie point, remit to England a portion of the gold which it may hold—a corresponding reduction being made in the drawings of the Secretary of State.

"Remittance to England being the chief, if not the only, use to which gold in India should be put in time of need, it is clear that the proper and most convenient place to keep any gold coins in the Gold Standard Reserve is London, preferably earmarked in the Bank of England, like the English portion of the Paper Currency Reserve.

COINAGE OF GOLD IN INDIA.

"The charge next in importance, of having made departures from the recommendations of the Fowler Committee is the failure to open a gold mint in India. This is true. The failure was due not to any want of effort on the part of the Government of India or of the much maligned Secretary of State, but to causes mentioned on March 27, 1911, by Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson in the Legislative Council:—

"A number of technical and other difficulties were raised by the Royal Mint, which ultimately wore out the patience of Lord Curzon's Government. In the interval the Kolar gold mining companies had mostly entered into agreements for the sale of their produce in England; and the prospect of their bringing their gold to be refined and coined at Bombay—which was to be the "piece de resistance" of our gold mint—was thus deferred. In the circumstances it was decided in 1902 to drop the project, and to wait until a strong demand for a local gold coinage should arise.

"Recent statements in Parliament show that the matter is again under discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 16.

Drosh, Murree and Rawalpindi had light rain. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. The Disturbed condition affecting the North is passing away.

Forecast:—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 16TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Morning cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold. Wheat doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, showing bolls rapidly ripening, cotton ready for picking, crop accounts satisfactory and prospects improving, picking general. Food-grains prospects improving. Food-grains and wheat doing well. Wheat flourishing, late rains expected to improve wheat crops. Wheat prospects improving.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sometimes morning cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, flowering advanced; crop accounts satisfactory, first sowing in flower and showing bolls, prospects much improved.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, healthy and crop prospects improving.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop prospects improving.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Wheat and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 16th December, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·25" of rain Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in considerable defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad and in excess at Jhansi. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect and night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Precipitation has occurred in the extreme north. Cloud has decreased considerably in the Punjab and upper Sind, while in Rajputana and the United Provinces skies have cleared. Seas are rough at Colombo where winds are stronger than usual.

Isolated showers are possible in the extreme south

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1912.

315. Parades—Wednesday—The D R F specialists of No 2 Company will parade at the Old Saluting Battery at 7-15 a. m. for instruction.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

Thursday.—There will be no Lecture on Thursday evening.

Saturday.—There will be no parade on Saturday.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.

2. To-day Tuesday the 17th instant. Commanding Officer's parade for members residing in the Fort. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3. Wednesday the 18th instant.—Parade for the Salestte Contingent Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

4 Orderly N. C. Officer for the week Sergeant A H Byrt, next for duty Sergt. A E Baird.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1912.

813. Parades—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Company will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 a.m. on to-day Tuesday the 17th instant.

II. Wednesday the 18th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m.

Dress Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with Caps.

Subject Infantry Training 1911, infantry in attack, pages 123-131.

814. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913.

815. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will commence at Head-quarters on Thursday 2nd January 1913 at 6-45 p. m.

It is particularly requested that all candidates will attend so that the most suitable time for future classes may be fixed. Books will be issued at Head-Quarters on first attendance.

816. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—

No. 7431 Vol D Rodrigues.
No. 7432 Vol L Mendonca.
No. 7433 Vol W Sarris.
No. 7434 Vol B Mendonca.
No. 7435 Vol L S Fernandes.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. V. R. A. Matches Nos. 5 and 6 may be fired concurrently with 2nd stage Viceroy's Competition.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The highest telephone station in the world, according to a German paper, is that in the meteriological observatory on the top of Mont Rosa in the Pennine Alps, 15,450 feet above sea level. At this elevation snow is always found, and advantage is taken of the high insulation given by dry snow, the wires in the last section, at the peak, being simply laid on the snow-covered ground. To prevent breakage by glacier movements the line is carried through rings on the telephone poles. The poles are very short and are taken down at the end of every summer season and replaced at the beginning of the following summer.

At the St. Quentin station on the Northern Railroad in France there has been installed a wireless telegraph station for receiving time signals from the Eeffel Tow ever station so as to have the exact time and thus be able to set the station clocks more accurately than before. The distance from Paris is about 95 miles, so that the time signals are well received even with the small aerial used. No doubt the railroad will extend the use of the wireless method in the future. A station which is so equipped can also send the time over the ordinary telegraph lines to other railroad stations.

Although the cost of electricity for heating is generally higher than the cost of fuel to accomplish the object by ordinary methods, electric heating for special mechanical purposes often shows a distinct operating economy due to the saving of time attained by its use. An instance is an electric heater for shrinking on wheel rims, consisting of a built-up iron ring with grooves containing a heating coil traversed by an alternating current and adapted to be laid in contact with the rim that is to be shrunk on. The heating is rapid, and it is found that the expansion of the rim continues after the current is switched off in the heater, allowing time for the wheel body to be got ready for insertion in the rim. As compared with a gas fire, two or three times as many rims can be shrunk on in a given time by this appliance.

Electrical engineering is constantly at work seeking to transform the largest possible percentage of the total available heat energy in coal into electrical energy, and to this end has endavoured to improve the efficiency of steam engines, steam turbines and internal combustion engines. Another way to conserve the heat energy of the coal used under the steam boiler is to protect this fuel from deterioration of the value that it has when purchased, that is, from the less of heat units, during long storage, by exposure to the air and also by spontaneous firing of coals containing sulphur. An Indianapolis electric light company has devised an under-water coal storage pit containing 25,000 tons, of which 15,000 tons can be submerged. This pit, which represents an investment of $20,000, will be filled by gravity, thereby limiting the cost of handling the coal to one transfer.

Some important changes are being made on the Milan-Gallarate-Portocersio electric railroad in the north of Italy. This line was one of the first to be installed in the country, and it is now on the point of adopting modern methods. The old steam plant of Tornavento, which was expensive to work and is now too small, will be shut down, and the current for the road will come from the large hydraulic plant of Varzo on the south side of the Simplon. Current at 45,000 volts is brought to Gallarate by a power line running along the railroad, and the current for the cars is supplied by seven substations spaced along the line, instead of the four stations which were formerly used. Owing to the increased amount of power which the railroad now has at its disposal, it is able to run heavier passenger trains than before and also does away with the use of steam locomotives on the freight trains. For the heavy passenger traffic there are used five large electric locomotives of 2,000 horse-power. At the hours of light traffic the trains will be made up of a few motor cars according to the usual method.

While the new variety of glass known as quartz or acid glass is valuable from the fact that it resists heat and does not crack when suddenly heated and cooled, so that various apparatus can be made of it, such glass has a tendency to crystallize when heated for a long time near the meeting point. This makes the glass mechanically weaker and it changes more with heat. A new glass made by M. Thomas does not become devitrified in this way, and he obtains it by using silica to which is added a small amount of certain metallic oxides, these being acid oxides, especially zirconium or titanium oxides. As small an amount as 0.1 per cent is enough to increase the mechanical resistance by 20 to 50 per cent, and the general properties are much superior. He considers that the glass contains a colloid solution of the oxides, so as to hinder crystallization.

Sheet aluminium is now frequently used for making kitchen utensils and the like, but these are noticed to become corroded without actual usage, as for instance when kept in stores. Tests made in Germany on the subject are intended to show the condition of the rusting or rather efflorescence on the metal, this being produced by oxidation. When the coat is removed, the metal is seen to be more or less deeply scored. Analysis shows that the coating contains aluminium, lime, silica and magnesia. Sheet aluminium, was exposed to the action of distilled water or ordinary water, and this gave a more or less rapid attack. This was less rapid when the plates were placed in air and water in turn, but surface oxidation also occurred. It appears that the water must contain oxygen in order to attack the metal. The effect increases with the heat and also in the presence of carbonic acid.

Travelling and Exploring in Siberia by foreign men of science, although not prohibited by the Russian government, entails a good deal of preliminary red tape, according the information on this subject furnished by the American consul at Wladivostok. Permission should be requested through the embassy at St. Petersburg several months in advance. The number and king of guns that one desires to bring must be specified, as the importation of firearms into Russia without special permit is contrary to law. Visits of foreigners to coastal Siberia are not looked upon with favor by the authorities. The sportsman is reminded that the hunting of sable has been prohibited throughout Siberia and the Russian Far East for three years beginning February 14th, 1913. The best plan is to make trips under the auspices of some well-known scientific body, rather than on one's own responsibility.

The use of modern methods for laying out frontier lines in the colonies is well brought out in the work which is being done in the Congo region. According to a recent treaty, France ceded a certain amount of territory in Africa to Germany in exchange for concessions in Morocco, so that this led to expeditions on the part of both countries in order to fix the boundary lines. Capt Periquet states that wireless telegraphy will be used for the first time on a large scale so as to determine latitudes exactly. Wireless stations now exist in the French possessions, also in Cameroon and Belgian Congo, and all these are to be utilized by the expeditions. They will carry improved kites for mounting the anteena wires, also the necessary wireless posts. For taking the latitude they use prism astrolabes which give very close results. These measurements will be combined with plans drawn up on the spot by the alidade, this latter being used especially for the important points. Once in possession of the data, they will draw up a map of the frontier region on as large a scale as possible. Other scientific work will be done at the same time, which is likely to be valuable, such as hydrography, orography, questions of population, botanical and ethnological research, terrestrial magnetism and the like.

The Durbar Day Celebrations in Kolhapur were held in the Nutan Maharasthtron High School. The proceedings opened with a short prayer, invoking blessings on their Imperial Majesties. An instructive play "Vikshoptrao," which suited the occasion, was next performed, and was followed by another prayer. The headmaster, then, in an eloquent speech, after touching on the history of Delhi and the significance of the Coronation Durbar, explained the object of the day's celebrations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and Sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HIGH COURT—DEC. 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For Judgment.

639-12 Dubash Canji Hirji vs B. E. Kohiyar—Ardeshir

Long Causes.

325-12 Cap and V J M Lali vs The B B and C I Ry Crawford B and Co.
608-11 S A Tyabji Damodar Ramji vs Sha Ookerda Persi Manch and N.
602-12 Dubash and P, Bhaviram Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji, Bhimji and Co
1016-11 Mulla and M Tullookchand and Mamraj vs Jamnabai Shroff P and D
782-11 Judah Vithal Dhallajt Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdji Shinde Subnis.
754.11 Judah B K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
682-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood Payne
333-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Gocaldas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co
100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Furdonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essay Bros M and Co.
675-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpul Parbat and others Nadir and D.
51-93 Mirza M S M Halimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Mulji K and J.
1041-12 Chit M and K Balkrishna B Paralkar vs Nilkant K Pandit Sab and G.
587-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co
588-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co
589-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co
590-08 Daph F and D Karsondas Dharamsey vs Khimji Purshotum Pest R K and Co
1020-12 Sabnis and G Yeshwant Babu Vete vs Sambha Ladoji Marjekar Sachha and Co.
488-10 Bhaishanker K and G Krishnadas Govindhandas vs Jayan lal Ramdas Mat J and M Cap and N

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1050-11 Sarsjmal and Co Tribhowandas Mangalda Nathabs vs Mahomedally L Sullemanji and another Surajmal and Co Jehangir and S.
782-07 Mulla and M Vasanji Mulji vs Jivraj Narsey and others Wadia G and Co Motubai J and M Captain and V.
793-12 Crawford B and Co Mitoni Bussan Kaishs Ltd vs Messrs Shivnarayen Baldeo Tyabji W and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
794-12 C P D Cunha Bai Kulambai widow and anvs Pal Moriambai widow and another D J Mauri Mehta and D.
803-12 Mulla and M Shahimulla Mulla Abdulally vs Manekbai widow and another Patell and E Mulla and M
799-12 Bicknell M and R and Co Sadanand Ramkrisha vs Wadia Dhanwantry Ramanidas Shambu Malvi H M and R.
835-12 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar vs Jacoob Ebrahim Sayani Dubash and P.
242-12 Mulla and M, Poohoomal Bros a firm vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and another, Jamsetjee R and D
766-12 Vachha and Co, R D Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai, Madhavjee K and Co.
615-12 Vachha and Co, Michael do Como Lobo vs The Kathiawad Ahmedabad Bank Co Ld, vs Tyabjee D and Co
126-12 Edgelow G W & Co, The Ahmedabad Astodya Mg Co Ld vs Keelachan Veerchand and another, Hajilal and Co
332-11 Mirza M and M Manishanker Khushaldas Joshi and another vs Sheriarji Rustomji Mistri and others Surajmal and Co
580-12 Jamsetji R and D Anandrao Raghunath vs Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani vs Payne and Co
198-12 Crowford B and Co Sorab Framji Rustomji Vikaji vs The Presidency Mill Co Ld Payne and Co
811-12 Malvi H M and R Messrs Bhidridas Hanmanda a firm vs Messrs Jairam Shyamji a firm
812-12 Malvi H M and R, Messers Harmukhrai Amulakhchand a firm vs Messrs Jairam Shyamji a firm

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

902-12 Surajmal and Co Indoomal Nemchand and others vs Kundumal Indomal and others Dastur and Co Part heard 10-12-12.

Short Cause.

1176-12 G H Dalal, J E Mastur vs J R Billimoria—Vachha

Long Causes.

1036-11 Madh K and C Madhowji Virji vs Moolji Shamji Shroff D and D Bhai K and G.
767-10 Cap and V M Y Cortay vs Kazi Gulam Hoosein Mehr Patell and E.
1042-11 Little and Co Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabally Essaji Moti chand and D. Not to be called on till 16-12-12.
865-12 In Person Hasaramsing Takoorsingh vs Narsi Vira and A Tyabji
896-12 Payne and Co Golra Praga and Co vs Abdul Kadur Haji Abdulla Shroff D and D
673-12 Dastur and Co Parmanand N Bhat vs Bapuji Ragunath Trilokekar Shamrao M and H
102-12 Dubash and P Keshowji Anandji vs Mowji Gopalji Thakar And H D and Co
912-12 Payne and Co Dewram Keshorji Mistry vs Abdul Kayam Salebhoy Tyabji Bicknell
919-12 Mulji K and Th, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy vs Rahim Joosub Payne and Co.
963-12 Captain and V. Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm vs The B B and C I Ry Co, Crawford B and Co
966-12 Daphtary F and D, Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Dungersey and another, Tyabji D and Co
967-12 Mulji K and Th, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Nani widow and others, Tyabjee D and Co.
735-11 Raghowaya N and Co Bai Mani widow vs Babula Amratlal and others.
328-12 M B Chotia Hirji Govindji vs Khimji Nanji and another Mancharsha and N
657-12 Ardeshir H D and Co Bai Jaiji vs Bai Soonbai widow Jehangir G and B.
676-10 Tyabji D and Co Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani vs Messrs M A Nabob and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Short Cause.

699-11 Dikshit H H the Maharaja of Rewah vs R G Baldock.
581-12 Shamrao Tribhowandas Parmanandas vs Shrimant Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Saheb Bhonsle.
870-12 Little, Sulaman Cassum Haji Mitha vs Shaikh Mahomed Crabtree
882-12 Jamsetji, Kheshowji Hemji Bhojraji vs Tanibai.
968-12 Hiralal N B, Karsondas vs Meghji Anandji, Maneklal.
1052-12 Madhaoji Gordhandas Jamnadas Verajiwala vs Mya Abdul Razak Karimbux, Khan.
1070-12 Dubash, Ramji Ladha vs Haribhaw Laxman Kapade, Khan.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 15th Dec. to 6 a.m. on the 16th December:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	3	3
Total mortality from all causes		112
Cholera	8	6

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Shadilal's question in regard to the raising of the Punjab Chief Court to a High Court, in view of the fact that it exercises jurisdiction over the capital of India, it was stated that there had been some communication between the Government of India and the Punjab Government, and that no statement could be made. He refered to their Majesties' condescension in visiting India in person, and the liberal grant for education that was one of the results of that visit. He reminded his hearers of the advantages of British rule, and said it was the duty of all to exert themselves to the utmost in order to show themselves deserving of the gifts of Government. The speaker concluded by invoking blessings on his Highness Shri Chattrapati Shan Maharaj Saheb of Kolhapur. Prizes were distributed to the younger boys, and the proceeding ended with loyal cheers.

Would you like your baby to be as healthy and strong as this?

He *will* be, if you give him Albulactin, mixed with diluted animal milk.

There is *nothing* (except human milk) which will nourish him so much—which he will digest so easily—which will make him thrive and grow so perfectly.

As "*The Indian Medical Gazette*" says: "Albulactin comes to make infant feeding a thing of easy management, since its addition to animal milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We are perfectly satisfied that the manufacturers have not overstated the merits of the preparation."

Master Foulsham.

Mr. Frank Foulsham, the well-known Photographer, writes:—"I am sending you a photograph of my little son, aged seven-and-a-half months, who has been fed from birth on Albulactin and cow's milk. He weighs twenty-one pounds, and is all bone and muscle. My wife and I have the greatest faith in Albulactin, which has been the making of our boy. He has never had any digestive trouble, and has always been smiling and happy."

Albulactin
The Addition of ALBULACTIN
to diluted and sweetened Cow's Milk produces a mixture which is
ALMOST IDENTICAL WITH HUMAN MILK
It is therefore the natural and scientific solution of the problem of infant feeding
A. WULFING & Co.

Famous Mothers use it!

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes:—"My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

Lady Stamer (Bolton House, Salop) writes:—"I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache (Ipswich) states:—"Baby is doing very well on Albulactin."

The Hon. Mrs. Etches (Russel House, North Wales) writes: "My baby is thriving upon Albulactin, and I cannot speak too highly in its favour."

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE BOOK.

For your baby's sake, *try* Albulactin. Buy just one bottle—you can get it at all Chemists and Bazaars—and see for yourself how wonderfully good it is for babies.

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Brain fag	***Loss of***	***Impoverished***
Faintness	***Appetite***	***Blood***
Stomach dis-	***Melancholia***	***Impure blood***
orders	***Dyspepsia***	***Mental Ex-***
Influenza.	***Nervousness.***	***haustion.***

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA and MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a raging wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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Nickel open face	keyless lever,	'A' qual.	25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
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18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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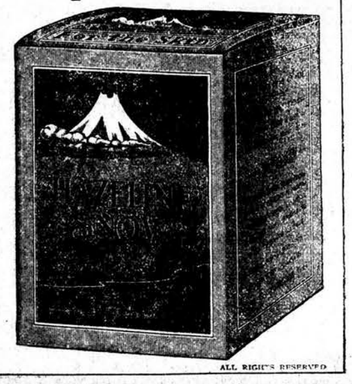

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